ECOLOGICAL RESERVES
PROGRAM

Manitoba
Natural Resources

ECOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

DIRECTORY

Technical Report 88-05

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INTRODUCTION

In 1964, Canada joined a worldwide effort to inventory shrinking natural resources. This was the International Biological Program (IBP). The present Ecological Reserves Program in Manitoba is an outgrowth of the IBP.

Manitoba's Ecological Reserves program involves the identification and selection of natural and disturbed areas to preserve plants, animals and natural landscapes and to serve as outdoor laboratories for studying basic biological processes. These areas are not intended to be recreation areas, but are set aside for research, education and nature study.

In 1987, the Ecological Reserves program was expanded into the Manitoba Ecologically Significant Areas program. This program includes two types of protected areas; ecological reserves, protected by the provincial government through the Ecological Reserves Act, and voluntarily protected areas protected by private landowners and a variety of government agencies.

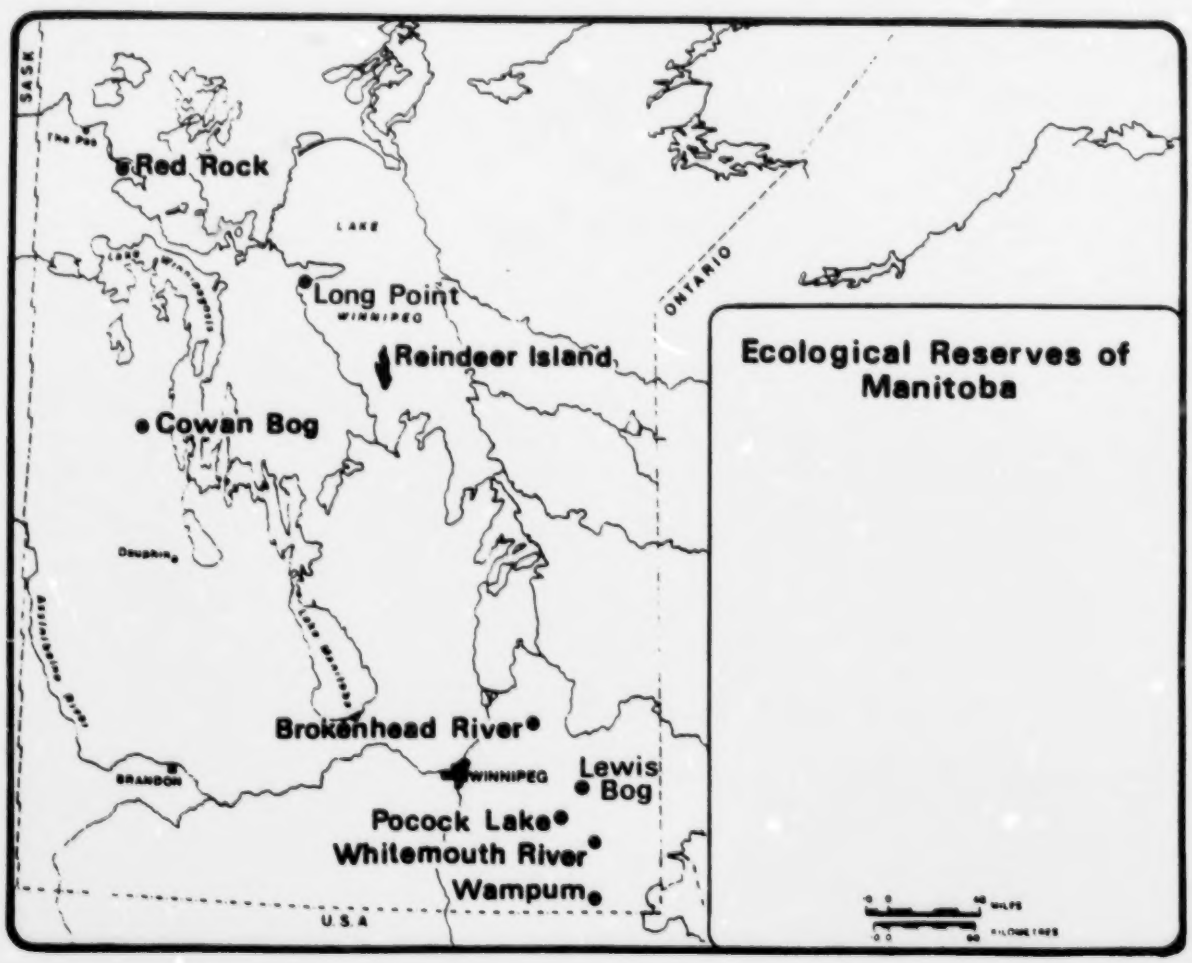
The purpose of this Directory of Ecologically Significant Areas is to document protected areas, giving the location, size, unique features and other key information for each area. Plant nomenclature in this document follows H. J. Scoggan (1978) wherever possible. This and other general references are listed in Appendix A at the back of the Directory.

ECOLOGICAL RESERVES

In the early 1970s Ecological Reserves Programs began to be established across Canada. All provincial and territorial governments sought, by differing methods, to protect ecologically significant areas often by designating them as ecological reserves.

The Manitoba Government established its ecological reserves program in 1973. The creation of and the activities allowed in these reserves is governed by The Ecological Reserves Act and by Orders of the Minister of Natural Resources issued under that Act.

Reindeer Island Ecological Reserve, in the north basin of Lake Winnipeg, was the first to be established in Manitoba. This took place on May 19, 1976. Since that time eight other ecological reserves have been established bringing the total protected area to approximately 17,800 ha.



ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Brokenhead Ecological Reserve

Location: SW 16-14-08E

Latitude - 50° 11′ N Longitude - 95° 26′ W

NTS Map # - 62I/1

Total Area: 66 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: mixed wood river bottom forest

Eco-description:

soils - heavy clays with poor drainage of the Dencross, Framnes, Glenmoor, Osborne and Scanterbury series.

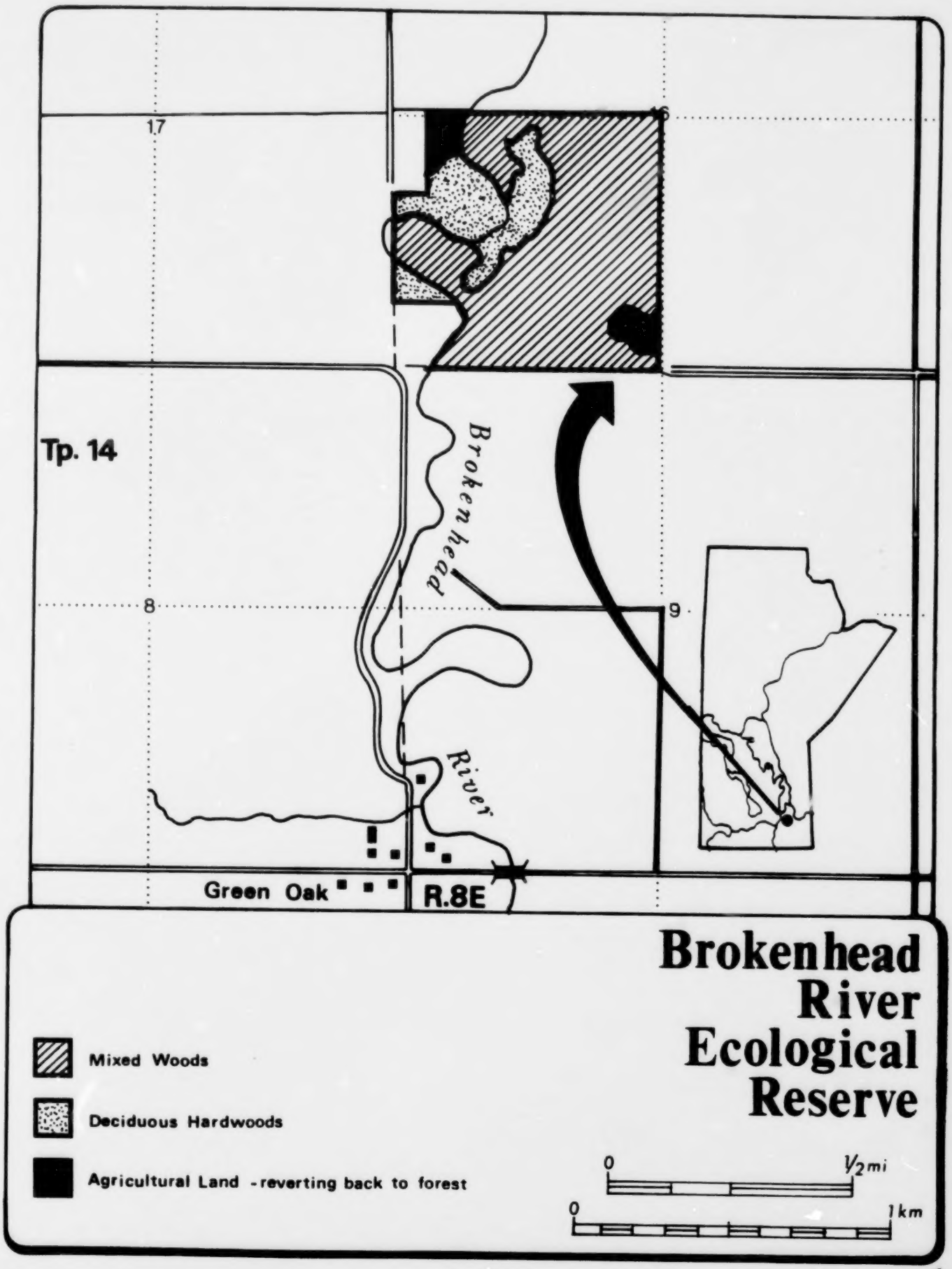
topography - flat, gently sloping towards the river with total elevation change of 2-3 metres.

vegetation - White Spruce (Picea glauca), Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), Elm (Ulmus americana), Balsam Fir(Abies balsamea), Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo),Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera), Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides), Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera), Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa), Highbush Cranberry (Viburnum trilobum), Hazelnut (Corylus cornuta), Canada Plum (Prunus nigra), Currants (Ribes spp.), Raspberry (Rubus sp.), Poison Ivy (Rhus radicans), Fairy Bells (Disporum trachycarpum), Wood Nettle (Laportea canadensis), Nodding Trillium (Trillium cernuum), Wild Ginger (Asarum canadense), Mitterwort (Mitella nuda), Downy Yellow Violet (Viola pubescens), Wild Sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), Fragrant Bedstraw (Galium triflorum), Sweet Cicely (Osmorhiza longistylis), Wild Lily-of-the-valley (Maianthemum canadense)

fauna - Beaver (Castor canadensis), Mink (Mustela vison), Red Fox(Vulpes vulpes), Red Squirrel (Tamiasciuras hudsonicus), Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

Outstanding Features: mature river bottom forest changing from hardwoods to a mixed forest as distance from the river increases; trees up to 60-65 cm diameter and a well developed understory.

Degree of Disturbance: moderate in 10% of total area due to agricultural use and tree felling in the past. Slight, in remaining 90%. Elm component of forest decimated by disease, therefore wind throw is obvious and canopy is opening.


17
16
Tp. 14
Brokenhead
8
9
River
Green Oak
R.8E
Brokenhead River Ecological Reserve
Mixed Woods
Deciduous Hardwoods
Agricultural Land - reverting back to forest
0
1/2 mi
0
1 km

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - July 9, 1978
IUCN Category = 1

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: non-management for 90%, and natural reforestation for previously cultivated 10% where mowing of weeds is undertaken as necessary.

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive. Other uses require ministerial approval.

Access: Provincial Highway No. 12 and local road. Travel within the reserve is allowed only by persons on foot.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Ward, Marge. 1977. Brokenhead River IBP site Proposal. Resource Programs. Department of Renewable Resources.

Hathaway, B. L. 1984. A Botanical Survey of Three Ecological Reserves in Manitoba. Manuscript Report 84-22.

Date Prepared: March 9, 1987

Date Updated: May 25, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Cowan Bog Ecological Reserve

Location: Sections 5 & 8 in Township 36, Range 23W.

Latitude - 52° 03′ N Longitude - 100° 40′ W

NTS Map # - 63 C/2

Total Area: 518 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: Spruce bog and associated lake ecosystems.

Eco-description:

soils - no soil maps are available for the area, but the adjacent Swan River Map indicates that Deep Peats, fine sands of the Berlo Series, very fine sands of the Birch River Series, and silty clay of the Renwer Series are likely to be found in the reserve.

topography - the area is generally level, but gently slopes to the Sinclair River which drains the area.

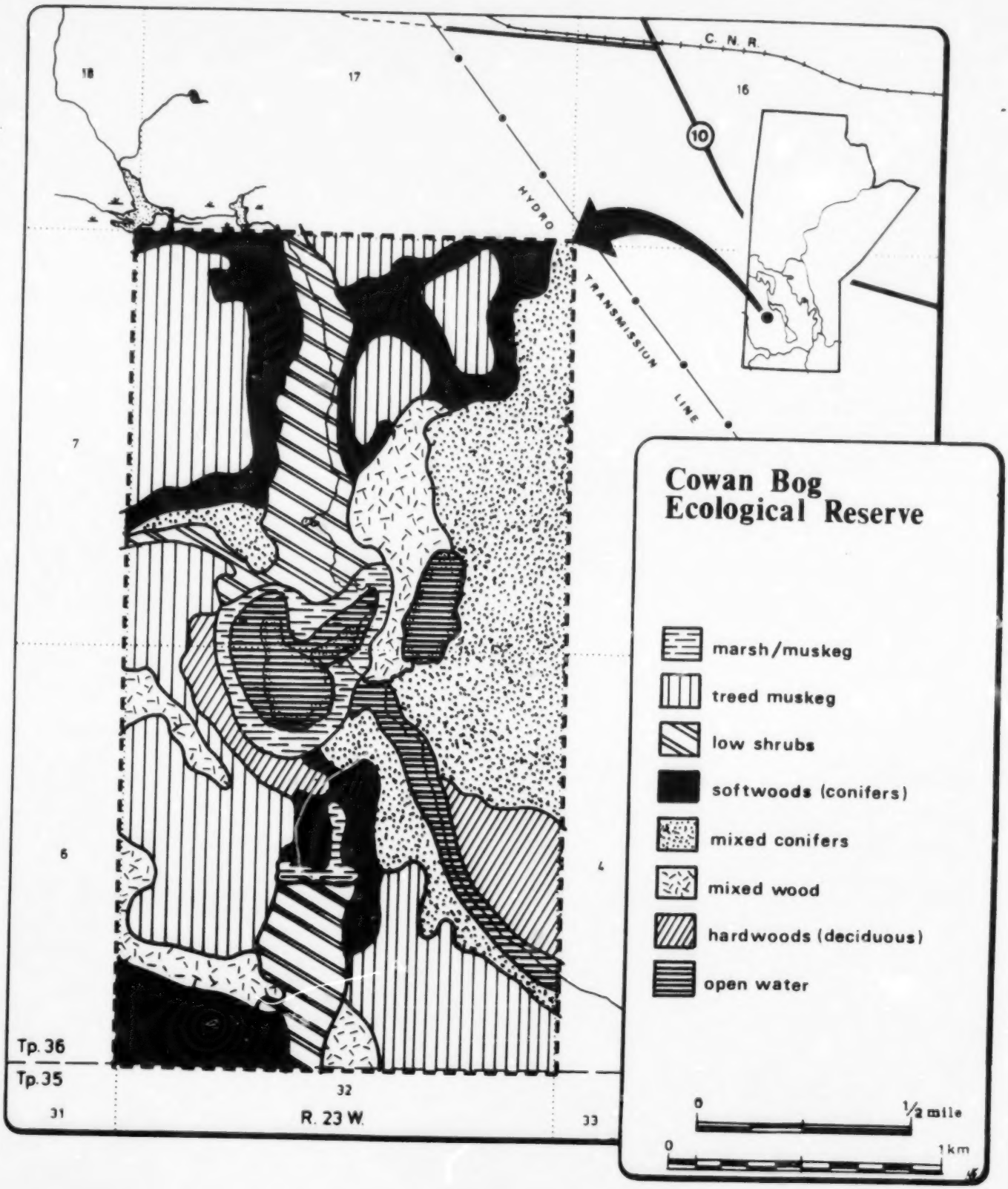
vegetation - Black Spruce (Picea mariana), and Tamarack (Larix laricina) dominate wet bog areas with Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and White Spruce (Picea glauca) on drier areas. Cotton Grass (Eriophorum spp.), Pitcher Plant (Sarracenia purpurea), and seven species of orchids including the Northern Green Orchid (Habenaria hyperborea) are also present.

Outstanding Features: seven species of wild orchids are found on the reserve. One species, Dragon's Mouth (Arethusa bulbosa) is a rare plant in Manitoba. Palm Warblers (Dendroica palmarum) inhabit the area which is some 112 km outside of their previously known range.

Degree of Disturbance: slight

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - August 19, 1983
IUCN Category = 1


C. N. R.
18
17
16
10
HYDRO
TRANSMISSIUM
LINE
7
6
4
Tp. 36
Tp. 35
32
31
R. 23 W.
33
Cowan Bog
Ecological Reserve
marsh/muskeg
treed muskeg
low shrubs
softwoods (conifers)
mixed conifers
mixed wood
hardwoods (deciduous)
open water
0
1/2 mile
0
1 km

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: non-management.

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive. Other uses require ministerial approval.

Access: Provincial Highway No. 10 and local road 955. Travel within the reserve is allowed only by persons on foot.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Cameron, E.L. 1948. Peat moss in Manitoba. Manitoba Dept.of Mines and Natural Resources, Mines Br. Bull. No. 48-1.

Date Prepared: March 9, 1987

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Lewis Bog

Location: portions of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 18 in Township 10, Range 11E.

Latitude - 49° 49′ N Longitude - 96° 03′ W

NTS Map # - 62H/16

Total Area: 453 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: fen ecosystem.

Eco-description:

topography - flat with Sphagnum mounds and occasional peat islands.

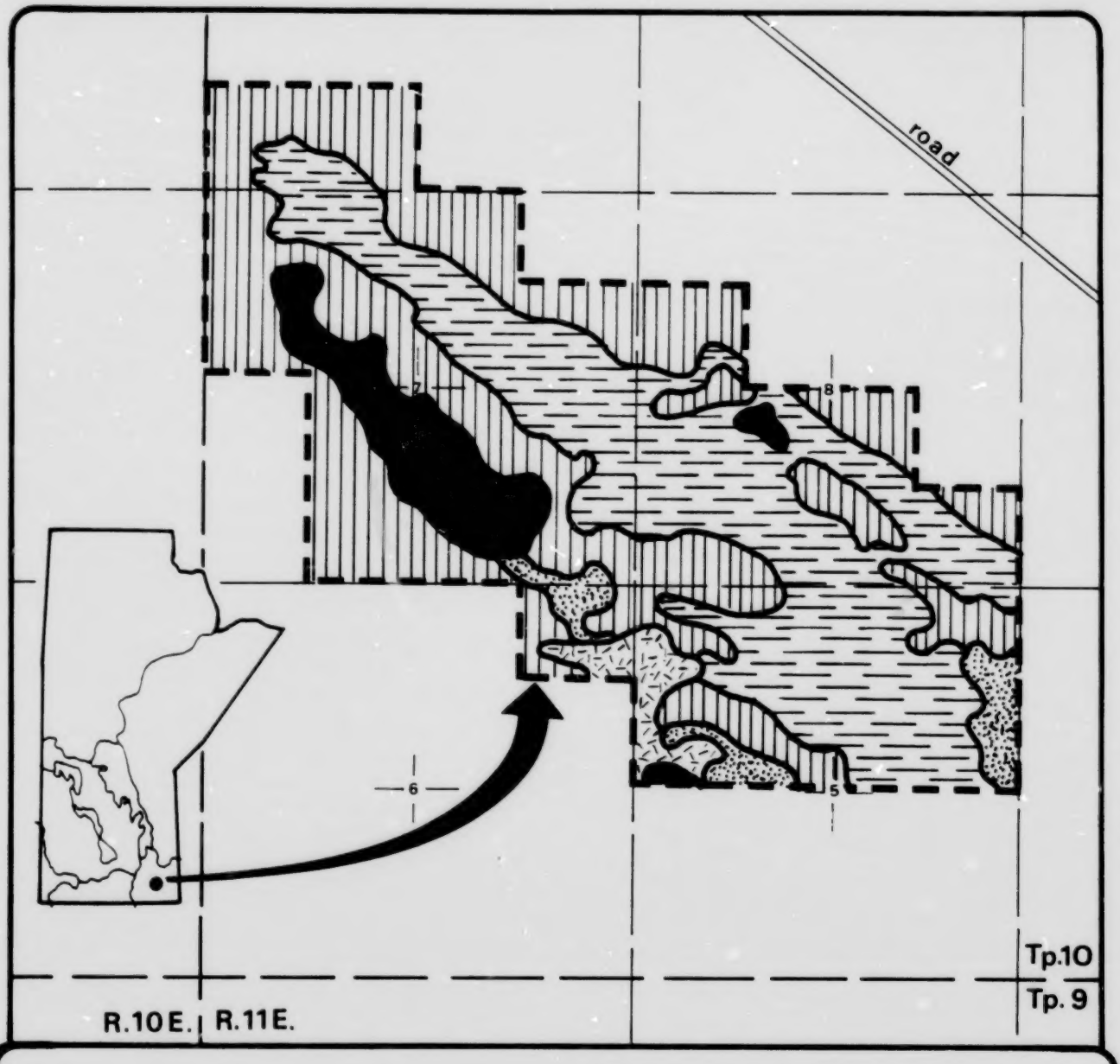
vegetation - shallow water open area supporting grasses, sedges and reeds interspersed with higher peat islands supporting Black Spruce (Picea mariana) and Tamarack (Larix laricina). Small Sphagnum mounds support Cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon) while the Pitcher Plant (Sarracenia purpurea) grows around edge of the mounds. Three orchid species grow in the reserve; the Ragged Fringed Orchis (Habenaria lacera), the Rose Pogonia (Pogonia ophioglossoides) and the Northern Green Orchis (Habenaria hyperborea). White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis) extend inwards from the southwest. Higher ground on the western side of the bog supports Willow (Salix sp.), Alder (Alnus rugosa), White Spruce (Picea glauca) and Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera).

Outstanding Features: An excellent example of a fen containing two species of rare orchids, the Ragged Fringed Orchis (Habenaria lacera) and the Rose Pogina (Pogonia ophioglossoides).

Degree of Disturbance: slight. Two very old winter roads are evident in the reserve.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - August 19, 1987
IUCN Category = 1



marsh/muskeg

treed muskeg

softwoods (conifers)

mixed conifers

mixed wood

Lewis Bog Ecological Reserve

0 1km

0 1mi.

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: non-management.

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive. Other uses require ministerial approval.

Access: Provincial Highway No. 15 and township roads. Travel within the reserve is allowed only by persons on foot.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Date Prepared: August 24, 1987

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Long Point Ecological Reserve

Location: Township 46, Ranges 9 and 10 WPM, as shown on Director of Surveys Plan #19155.

Latitude - 52° 59′ N Longitude - 98° 45′ W

NTS Map # - 63B

Total Area: 1600 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: beach ridges and bogs containing a stand of mature White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis) at the northwestern fringe of its natural range.

Eco-description:

soils - mesic peat of Guy Hill Series and Stead Series predominate over clay, sand and gravel. Sand and gravel (Long Point Series) in longitudinal strips and fibric peat (Kilkenny Complex) are also present. In some places the peat is more than one metre deep.

topography - a noticeably elevated area above Lake Winnipeg that is generally flat.

vegetation - Black Spruce (Picea mariana) and treed muskeg dominate the landscape. Beach ridge vegetation is sometimes composed of mixed hardwoods. An exceptional stand of White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis) exists in this reserve.

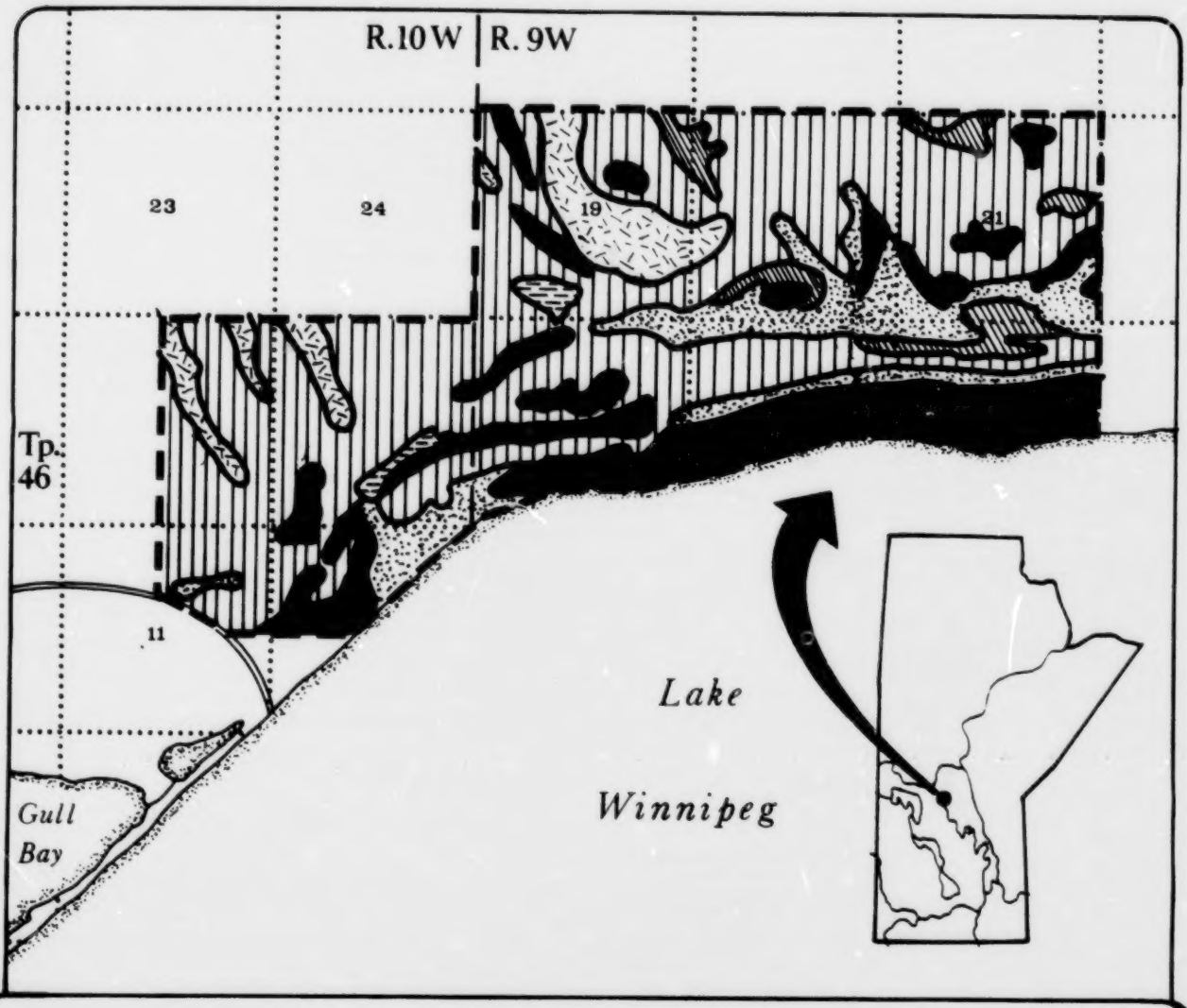
Outstanding Features: Mature stand of White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis) at the northwestern fringe of its natural range.

Degree of Disturbance: none

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - April 29, 1987
IUCN Category = 1

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9



muskeg

Black Spruce, treed muskeg

Tamarack, treed muskeg

mixed coniferous & deciduous trees

Black Spruce – 100%

Black Spruce – 50-90%

Long Point Ecological Reserve

1 0 1 mi.

1 0 1 km

Management Strategy: non-management

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive. Other uses require ministerial approval.

Access: Provincial Highway No. 6, road east to Long Point. Travel within the reserve is allowed only by persons on foot.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Date Prepared: August 6, 1987

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Pocock Lake Ecological Reserve

Location: East half of 27-05-09E and legal subdivisions 1 & 2 of 34-05-09E

Latitude - 49° 26' N Longitude - 96°17'W

NTS Map # - 62 H/8

Total Area: 162 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: dry uplands and wet bog.

Eco-description:

soils - the Woodridge soils west of Pocock Lake are excessively drained and gently sloping. The Lonesand-Kerry Complex east of the Woodridge soils area is low lying and poorly drained. East of this is Deep Peat area which is stone free and very poorly drained. Sandilands Series starts west of PR 404 and continues east of this road to an ancient beach ridge with excessive drainage.

topography - from the ancient beach ridge on the east side of the reserve, the land slopes noticeably towards the west, to Pocock Lake.

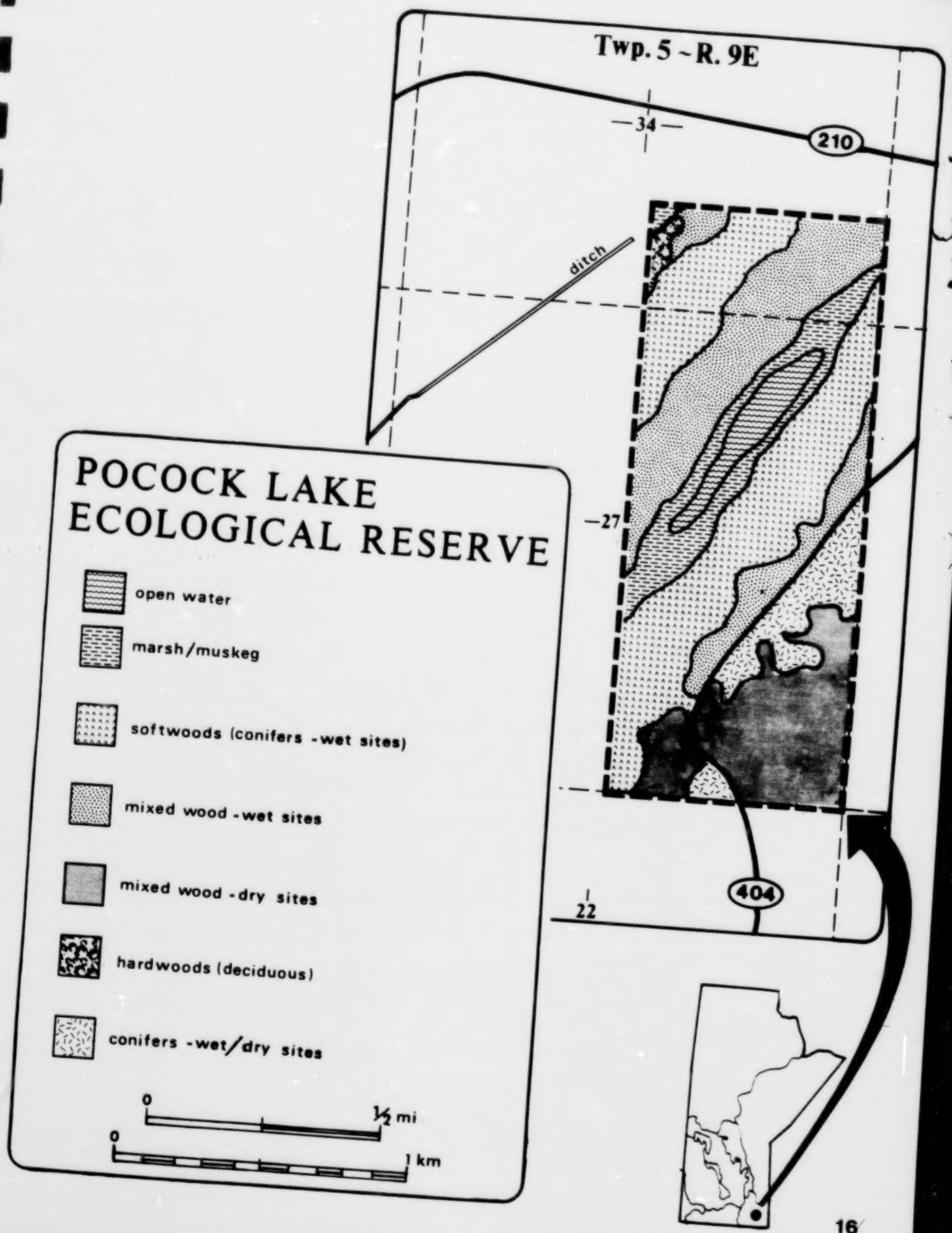
vegetation - from east to west the vegetation changes from Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*) through White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) to Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*), Willow (*Salix* spp.), Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), and Tamarack (*Larix laricina*). Labrador-tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), Dwarf Birch (*Betula glandulosa*), Bulrushes (*Scirpus* spp.) and Sedges (*Carex* spp.) occur in the understory.

Outstanding Features: bog lake, beach ridge and gradation of natural vegetation from moisture tolerant to drought tolerant species.

Degree of Disturbance: slight

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date estabished - May 7, 1982
IUCN Category = 1


Twp. 5 - R. 9E
34
210
ditch
27
22
404
POCOCK LAKE
ECOLOGICAL RESERVE
open water
marsh/muskeg
softwoods (conifers - wet sites)
mixed wood - wet sites
mixed wood - dry sites
hardwoods (deciduous)
conifers - wet/dry sites
0
½ mi
0
1 km

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: non-management

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive. Other uses require Ministerial approval.

Access: Provincial Roads #210 and #404. Travel within the reserve is allowed only by persons on foot.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Hathaway, B.L. 1984. A Botanical Survey of Three Ecological Reserves in Manitoa. Department of Natural Resources Manuscript Report 84-22.

Penner, F. 1975. Pocock Lake technical Investigation. Manitoba Dept. of Natural Resources. Water Resources Division.

Date Prepared: March 9, 1987

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Red Rock Ecological Reserve

Location: portions of the north half of sections 26 and 27, the east half of sections 33 and 35 and all of NW 33 in Township 53, Range 22 WPM, and sections 2, 3, 4 and the east half of sections 8, 9 and 10 of Township 54, Range 22 WPM as shown on Director of Surveys Plan 18361.

Latitude - 53° 47′ N Longitude - 101° 15′ W

NTS Map # - 63 F/14

Total Area: 485 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: White Spruce beach ridge area and marsh.

Eco-description:

soils - Cayer Series containing messic peat, Pasquia Series (sandy loam) composed of Rego Gleysol in the peaty carbonated phase and carbonated phase.

topography - level, slightly sloping towards Red Rock Lake and Crooked Lake.

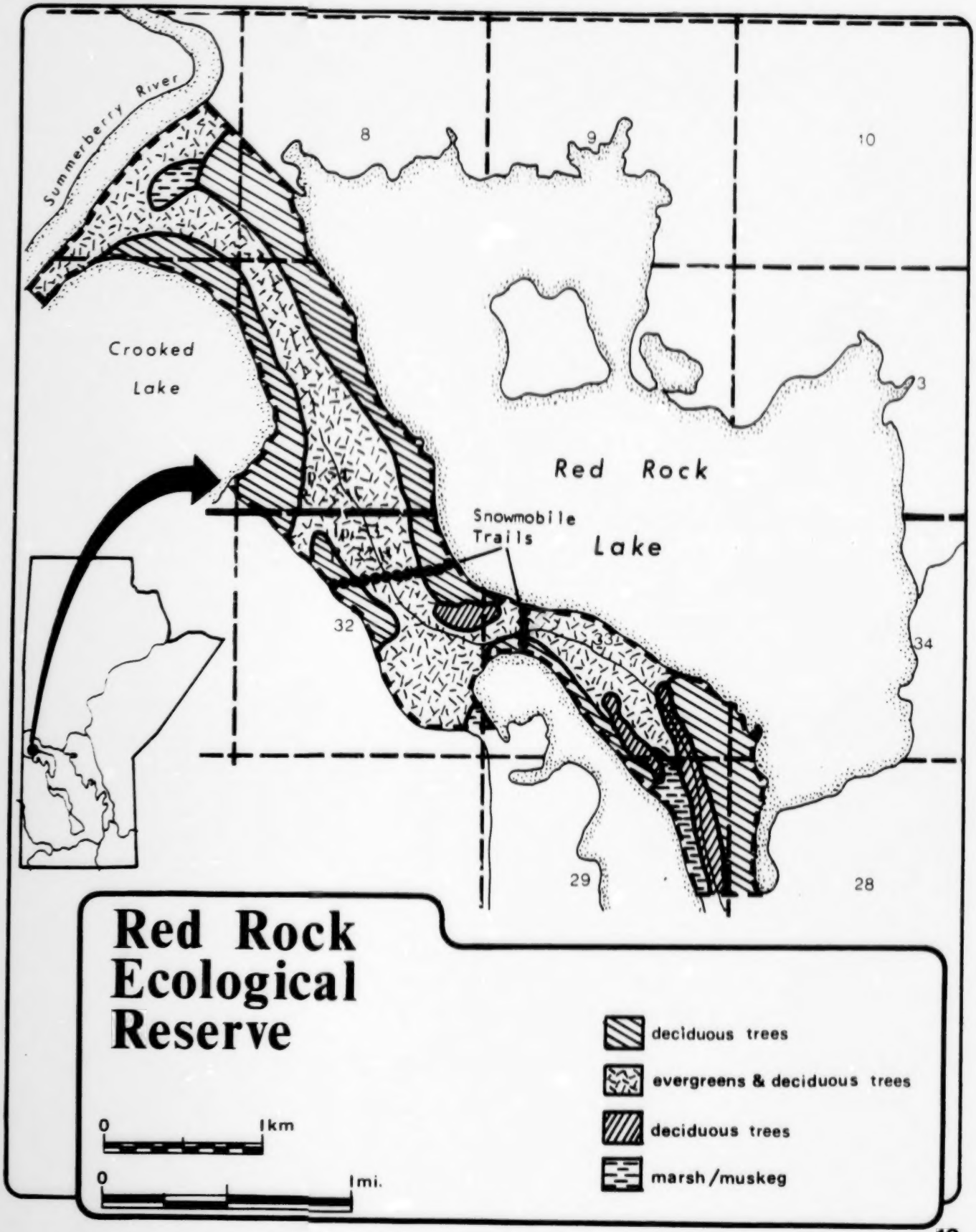
vegetation - trees and shrubs include White Spruce (Picea glauca), Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo), Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), Black Spruce (Picea mariana), Tamarack (Larix laricina), Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana),Tremblinig Aspen (Populus tremuloides), Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa), Sedges (Carex spp.), Softstem Bulrush (Scirpus validus) and Willows (Salix spp.).

Outstanding Features: most northerly reported stand of Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa) in Manitoba.

Degree of Disturbance: slight

Susceptibility to Disturbance: very low

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - February 28, 1979
IUCN Category = 1


Summerberry River
Crooked Lake
Red Rock Lake
Snowmobile Trails
8
9
10
3
32
33
34
29
28
Red Rock Ecological Reserve
0 1km
0 1mi.
deciduous trees
evergreens & deciduous trees
deciduous trees
marsh/muskeg

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: non-management

Uses Allowed: water level manipulation of adjoining lakes is permitted for the purpose of furbearing animal production.

Access: by boat via the Summerberry River. Within the reserve travel is permitted only by ministerial approval except for existing snowmobile trails, where travel by foot and vehicle is permitted.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Johnson, Dr. Karen L., and Dubois, Jack. 1972 Canadian Committee for the International Biological Program Section C: Conservation Subcommittee check sheet, Region 4, Area 27 Red Rock Lake.

Date Prepared: March 9, 1986

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Reindeer Island Ecological Reserve

Location: land portions of Townships 38, 39, 40, 41, Ranges 4W and 5W except for small exclusion in Township 39, Range 4W as shown on Director of Surveys plan 18117.

Latitude - 52° 25′ N Longitude - 98° 00′ W

NTS Map # - 63A/5, 62B/8

Total Area: 14,200 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: wide variety ranging from mixed upland forest (White Spruce, Balsam Fir, Balsam Poplar/*Picea glauca*, *Abies balsamea*, *Populus balsamifera*) to open Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*) stands and bog. Included are Willow-Alder (*Salix* spp./*Alnus rugosa*) communities, and Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*) sand ridge communities.

Eco-description:

soils - shallow/deep peats dominate (Halcrow Series, Julius Complex, Katimik Series, Molson Complex, Orok Complex, Okino Complex, Whithorn Complex). Some loans (Atikameg Series, Chitek Series) and some clays (Kinow Series, Mantago Series, Napanee Bog Series) are also present.

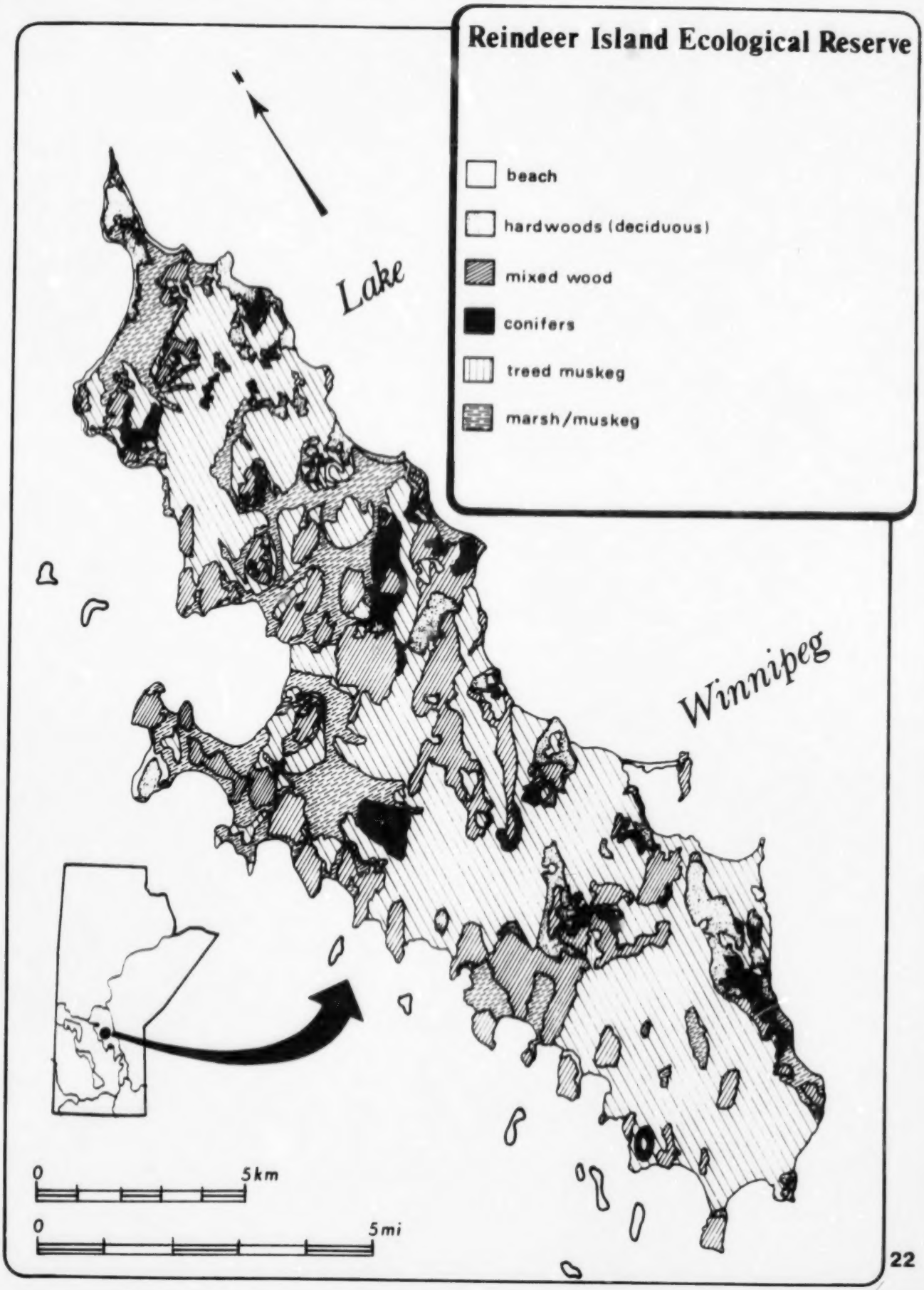
topography - flat with gentle slope downwards from east to west.

vegetation - major species - Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*), Labrador-tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), Tamarack (*Larix laricina*), White Spruce (*Picea glauca*), Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*), Mountain Maple (*Acer spicatum*), Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*), Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*), Ground Juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Willow (*Salix* spp.), Alder (*Alnus rugosa*), Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*).

Outstanding Features: raised peat bogs, variety of ecosystems, isolation of island, Ground Juniper (*Juniperus communis*) and American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*).

Degree of Disturbance: very slight

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low


Reindeer Island Ecological Reserve
beach
hardwoods (deciduous)
mixed wood
conifers
treed muskeg
marsh/muskeg
Lake
Winnipeg
0
5km
0
5mi

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - May 19, 1976
IUCN Category = 1

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: non-management

Uses Allowed: no use without ministerial approval.

Access: by boat from Anama Bay and other Lake Winnipeg ports; no access without ministerial approval.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Howard, J. L. 1968. An Appraisal of Big Game Habitat Conditions on Reindeer Island, Lake Winnipeg. Wildlife Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources.

Shoesmith, M. W. 1973. Preliminary Notes on Flora and Fauna of Reindeer Island. Department of Natural Resources. Manuscript Report.

Technical Advisory Committee Ecological Reserves Program. 1973. Ecological Reserves Program Support Data. Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management. Manuscript Report.

Date Prepared: September 23, 1985

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Wampum Ecological Reserve

Location: NW14 , Township 1, Range 12E

Latitude - 49° 03′ N Longitude - 95° 55′ W

NTS Map # - 52E/4

Total Area: 62 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: mixed deciduous/coniferous forest.

Eco-description:

soils - sands and stoney sands of the Sandilands Series, Woodridge Series and Carrick-Vassar Complex

topography - flat.

vegetation - major species: Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana), Red Pine (Pinus resinosa), Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides), Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera), Hazelnut (Corylus cornuta), Blueberry (Vaccinium myrtilloides), Prickly Rose (Rosa acicularis), Saskatoon (Amelanchia alnifolia), Bracken Fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi), Wild Lily-of-the-valley (Maianthemum canadense).

Outstanding Features: mature Red Pine (Pinus resinosa).

Degree of Disturbance: slight

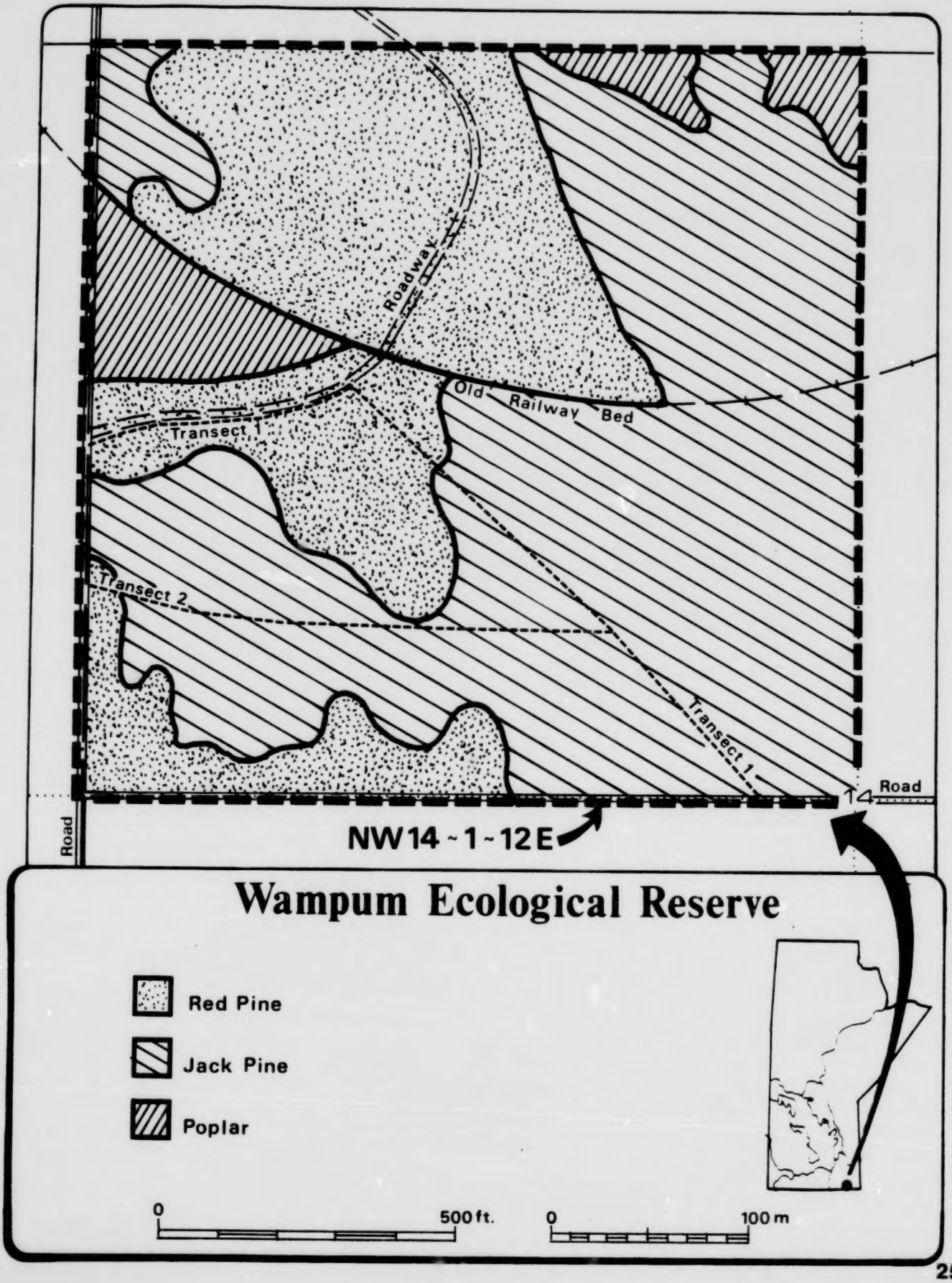
Susceptibility to Disturbance: low

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - March 22, 1978
IUCN category = 1

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: non-management area.

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive, other uses require ministerial approval.


Roadway
Old Railway Bed
Transect 1
Transect 2
Transect 1
Road
Road
NW14 - 1 - 12E
Wampum Ecological Reserve
Red Pine
Jack Pine
Poplar
0
500 ft.
0
100 m

Access: PTH 12, Forestry Road 2. Travel within the reserve is allowed only by persons on foot.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Hathaway, B. L. 1984. A Botanical Survey of Three Ecological Reserves in Manitoba. Department of Natural Resources Manuscript Report 84-22.

Date Prepared: March 9, 1987

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Whitemouth River Ecological Reserve

Location: north half of 11-06-13E

Latitude - 49° 28′ N Longitude - 95° 45′ W

NTS Map # - 52E/5

Total Area: 130 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: mixed deciduous and coniferous forest, with distinct lowland and riverbank species.

Eco-description:

soils - the major soils are Regosols, Organic Soils and Gleyed Regosols.

topography - narrow river with narrow flood plain and clay banks. Bogs are major land type beyond flood plain.

vegetation - the characteristic vegetation is White Spruce (Picea glauca), Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea), Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo), Black Spruce (Picea mariana), Eastern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis), Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera), Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana), Willow (Salix spp.), Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides), Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvania).

Outstanding Features: large Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera), large White Spruce (Picea glauca), nearly undisturbed river, variety of tree communities, good breeding population of Otters (Lutra canadensis).

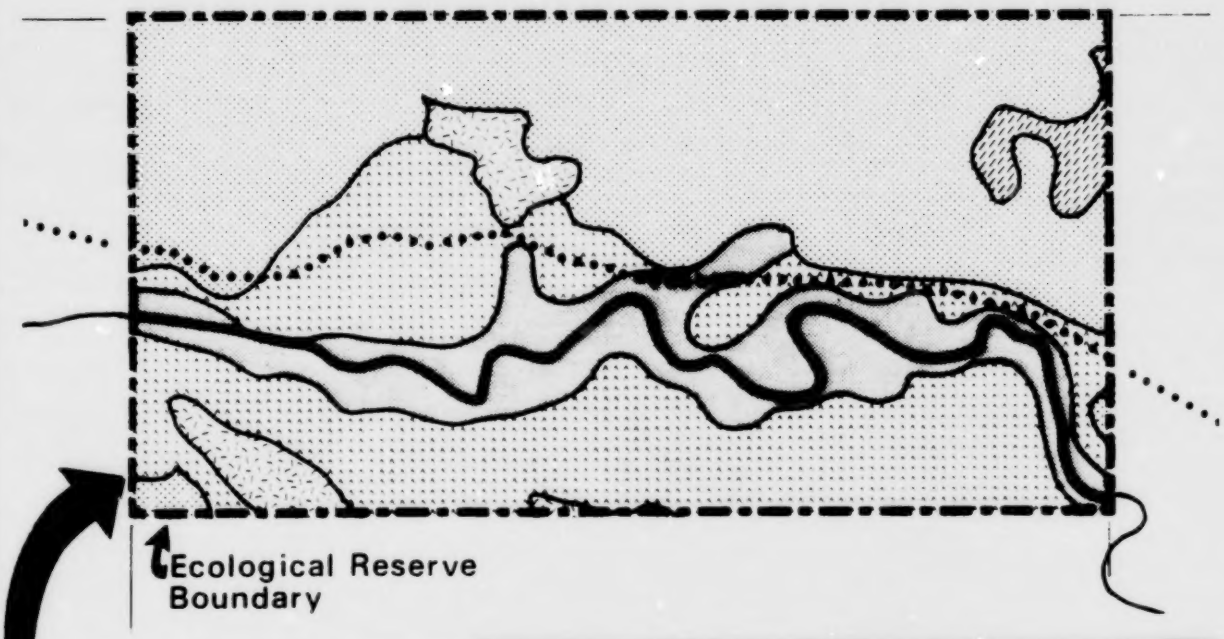
Degree of Disturbance: slight

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low

Protective Status: degree - rigorous
legislation - Ecological Reserves Act
agency - Manitoba Natural Resources
date established - January 18, 1986
IUCN Category = 1

Management Agency: Manitoba Natural Resources
Communications, Economics and Planning
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Sect. 11 - Tp. 6 - R. 13E



Whitemouth River Ecological Reserve

- wet sites
- mixed wood
- deciduous
- low shrubs
- treed muskeg

Whitemouth River

existing trail

0 1km

0 1/2 mi

Management Strategy: non-management

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive, other uses require ministerial approval.

Access: Whitemouth River or Provincial Road #503 to bush trails; travel in the reserve restricted to foot, motorized or non-motorized watercraft on river and motorized vehicles on existing trail.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Johnson, Dr. Karen L. 1971. Canadian Committee for the International Biological Program Section. ct: Conservation sub-committee check sheet, Region 4, Area 4b, Whitemouth River.

Date Prepared: March 9, 1987

Date Updated: May 26, 1988

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREAS

Voluntarily protected areas have the same degree of ecological significance as ecological reserves. They are protected by the landowner when located on private land or by a particular government agency when located on Crown land. The Ecological Reserves Act does not apply to voluntarily protected areas. They are however visited on an annual basis by representatives of the Ecologically Significant Areas program. Management advice is provided to the landowner/administrator upon request.

Establishment of a voluntarily protected ecologically significant area requires that an agreement be reached with the landowner/administrator regarding protection of the area. Access to each area is at the discretion of the landowner/government agency responsible for the area.

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Assiniboine Corridor Wildlife Management Area

Location: Section 22 and quarter sections NW 23 and NW 14 (north of the Assiniboine River) in Township 8, Range 16W.

Latitude - 49° 47′ N Longitude - 99° 45′ W

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 350 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: mixed grass prairie.

Eco-description:

soils - Along the Assiniboine River and on river and flood plain terraces the soils are undifferentiated. North of the river, black zone soils of the Miniota Association have developed on coarse and very coarse textured beach deposits of shale, limestone and granitic rock origin. Texture tends to be sandy.

topography - gently rolling terrain.

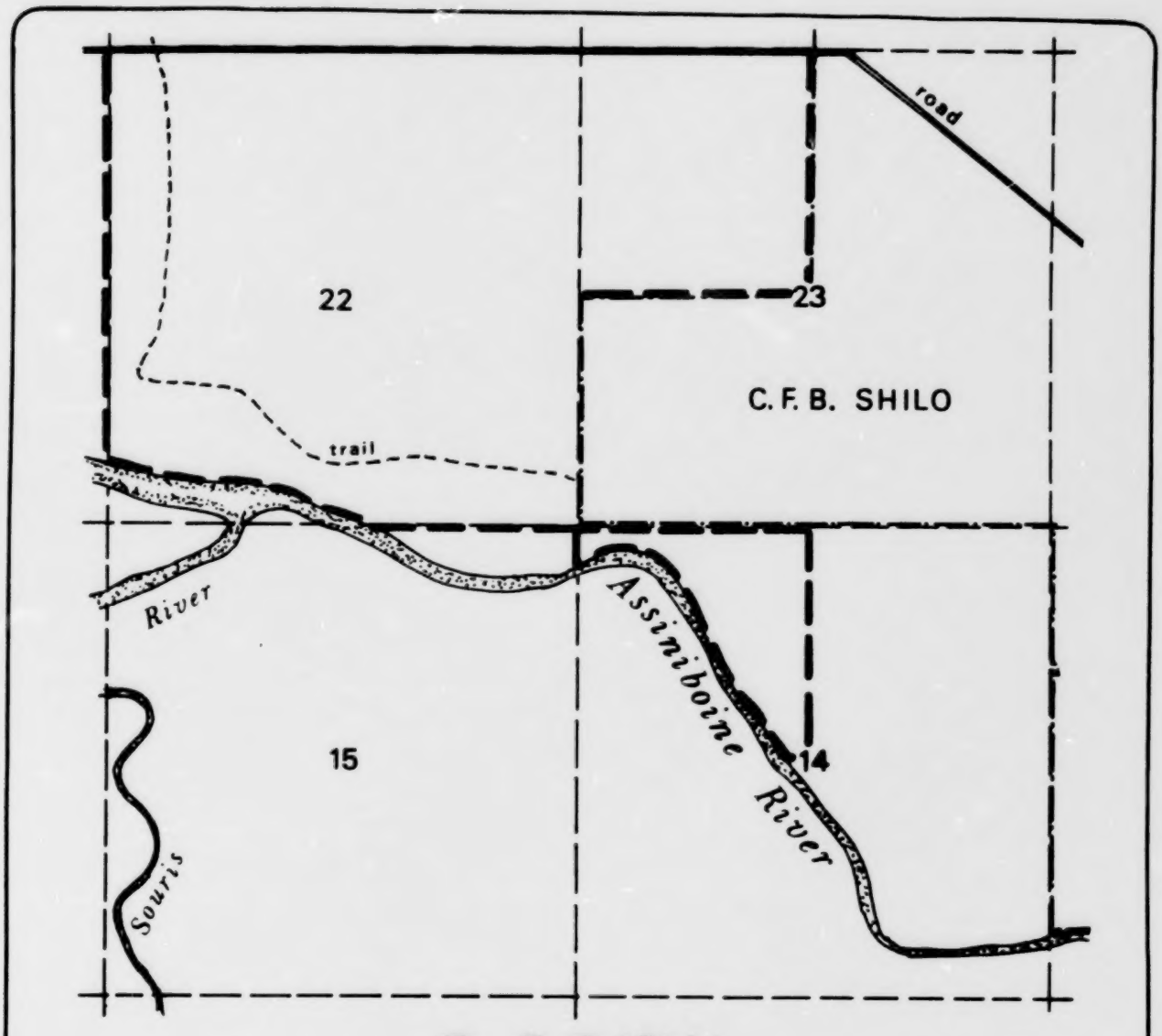
vegetation - typical prairie grasses such as Big Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii), Little Bluestem (A. scoparius), Blue Grama Grass (Bouteloua gracilis), Porcupine Grass (Stipa spartea) and Bluegrass (Poa pratensis). Other typical prairie species present include Western Snowberry (Symphoricarpos occidentalis), Creeping Juniper (Juniperus horizontalis), Silverberry (Elaeagnus commutata) and a variety of Sages (Artemisia spp.).

aquatic habitat - the Assiniboine River runs along the southern border of the area.

Outstanding Features: a typical example of a mixed grass prairie.

Degree of Disturbance: in greater than 95% of the site, disturbance is low. There has been some invasion by Brome Grass (Bromus inermis) and Leafy Spurge (Euphorbia esula). A small area straddling the border between NW 23-8-16W and NE 22-8-16W and covering less than 5% of the total area disturbance is heavy due to forestation with Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris), a species not endemic to Manitoba.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: moderate. ATV traffic appears to be on the increase, leaving the area vulnerable to expanded invasion by alien species such as Brome Grass and Leafy Spurge.



Tp. 8~R.16W.

Assiniboine Corridor Wildlife Management Area

Protective Status: this area is protected under the Wildlife Act as a Wildlife Management Area and is voluntarily protected by the Wildlife Branch as an Ecologically Significant Area.

Ownership/Administration:

administered by - Manitoba Natural Resources
Wildlife Branch
Box 24, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: recreation and hunting.

Access: 21 km south of Hwy. 1, bordered by the confluence of the Assiniboine and Souris Rivers and CFB Shilo.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: January 15, 1988

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Bossenmaier Property

Location: SE 19-10-11E

Latitude - 49° 51′ N Longitude - 96° 04′ W

NTS Map # - 62H/16

Total Area: 65 ha

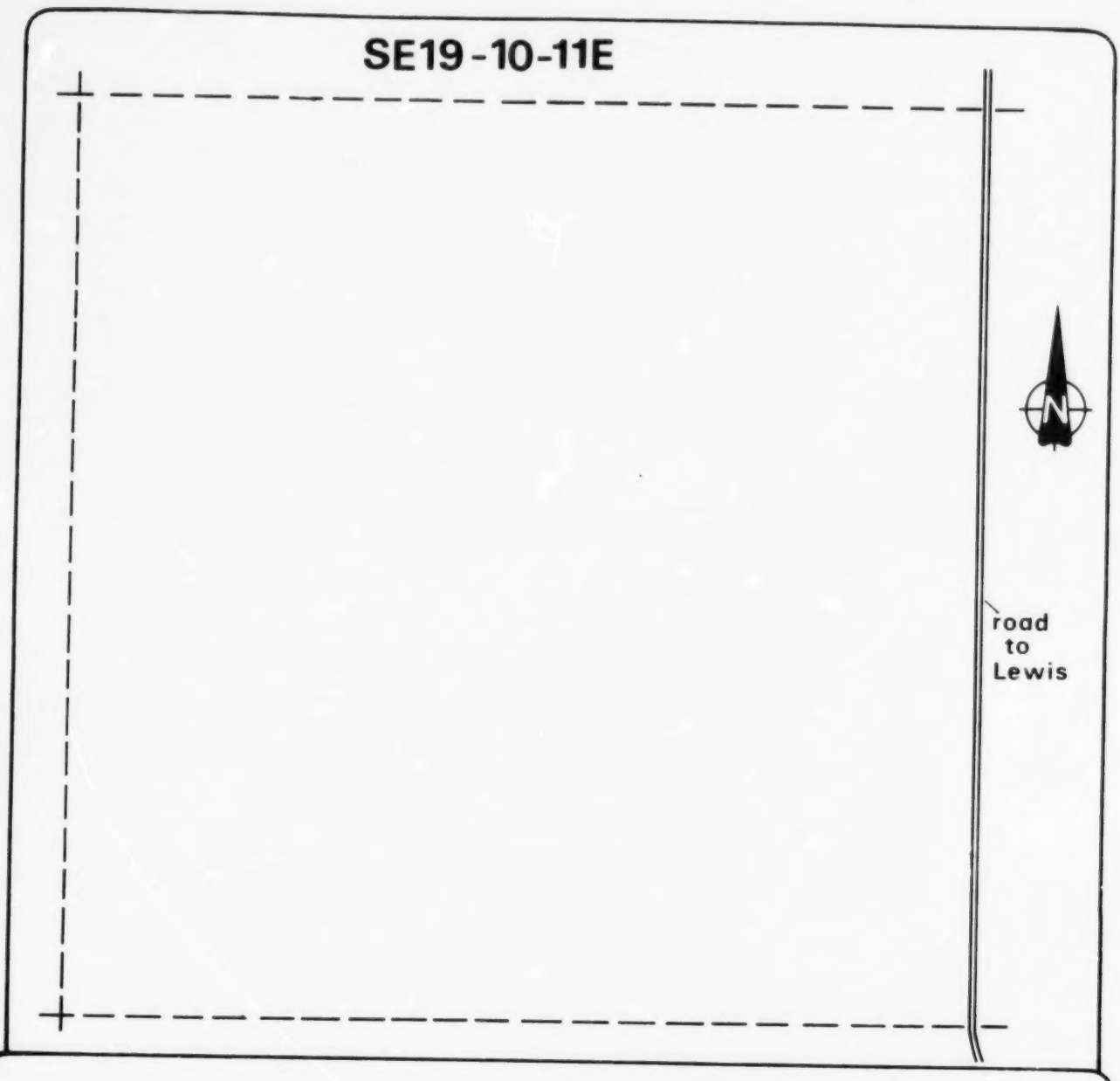
Ecosystem(s) Represented: A sand beach ridge formed by former Lake Agassiz. Small ecosystems ranging from a wet muskeg area to dry upland Jack Pine-Lichen ridge are present.

Eco-description:

soils - Shallow peat occurs in the northeastern part of the property. This is surrounded by the Malonton Series, a moderately calcareous and sandy soil mixture. The Lonesand Series, a sandy outwash deposit of former Lake Agassiz, transects the land in a northwest-southeast direction. Southwest of this area is the Sandilands-Woodridge Complex, a sand and gravel outwash. The extreme southwest corner of the property contains a deep peat deposit.

topography - Flat in the northeast, sloping gently towards the southwest before sloping abruptly in the southwest corner.

vegetation - the shallow peat portion of the property and some of the Malonton Series supports Sphagnum Moss (Sphagnum sp.), Labrador-tea (Ledum groenlandicum), White Birch (Betula papyrifera), Black Spruce (Picea mariana), Tamarack (Larix laricina), Horsetail (Equisetum sp.). Some of Malonton Series supports Mountain Maple (Acer spicatum), Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea), Highbush Cranberry (Viburnum trilobum), White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis), and Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides). Other plants which occur include Bracken (Pteridium aquilinuim), Mayflower (Epigaea repens), Black Ash (Fraxinus nigra), White Spruce (Picea glauca) and Alder (Alnus sp.). Most of the Malonton Series and the Sandilands-Woodridge Complex supports a Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana)-Lichen forest containing Common Juniper (Juniperus communis) and some Blueberry (Vacinium angustifolium). In the deep peat area Black Spruce (Picea mariana) and Tamarack (Larix laricina) grow.



Bossenmaier Property-
Voluntarily
Protected
Area

aquatic habitat - A large dry slough surrounded by Willow (Salix sp.) exits. During wet years the slough supports waterfowl.

fauna - White-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), Striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), Woodchuck (Marmota monax), Snowshoe Hare (Lepus americanus), Red Squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus) Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes), Coyote (Canis latrans), Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus), Spruce Grouse (Canachites canadensis) and American Woodcock (Philohela minor) are reported to be present. This approximates the northwest limit of the Woodcock summer range. Formerly Woodland Caribou (Rangifer caribou) were present.

Outstanding Features: The area contains a gradation from moisture loving to drought tolerant plants.

Degree of Disturbance: Slight, with old trails transecting the property where some refuse was disposed. The present owners have taken steps to stop this with the erection of road barriers and signs.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: Voluntarily protected by the present owners.

Ownership/Administration:

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bossenmaier
727 Oakenwald Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 1M6

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: Ecologically non-destructive uses, controlled by the landowners.

Access: Highway #15 to Lewis, then 1.6 km south by municipal road.

Actual Uses and Research: As above.

Date Prepared: October 8, 1987

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Boundary Bog

Location: SE 1-1-23W

Latitude - 49° 00' N Longitude - 100° 26' W

NTS Map # - 62F

Total Area: 4 ha, of which 2.8 ha are in Manitoba.

Ecosystem(s) Represented: relict, floating bog.

Eco-description:

soil - the area around the bog consists of heavy clay loam composed of degrading black earth and grey wooded soil on Turtle Mountain Till. The bog itself is a floating mass of Sphagnum and decayed Sphagnum, having an acidic quality.

topography - Boundary Bog is a flat, floating Sphagnum mat in a steep-walled basin encircled by a narrow open water moat.

vegetation - the bog is composed of Sphagnum and other bog vegetation. On the hills surrounding the bog, the vegetation consists of Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and Hazelnut (Corylus americana) with isolated stands Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa).

fauna - Moose (Alces alces) and Beaver (Castor canadensis) have been observed.

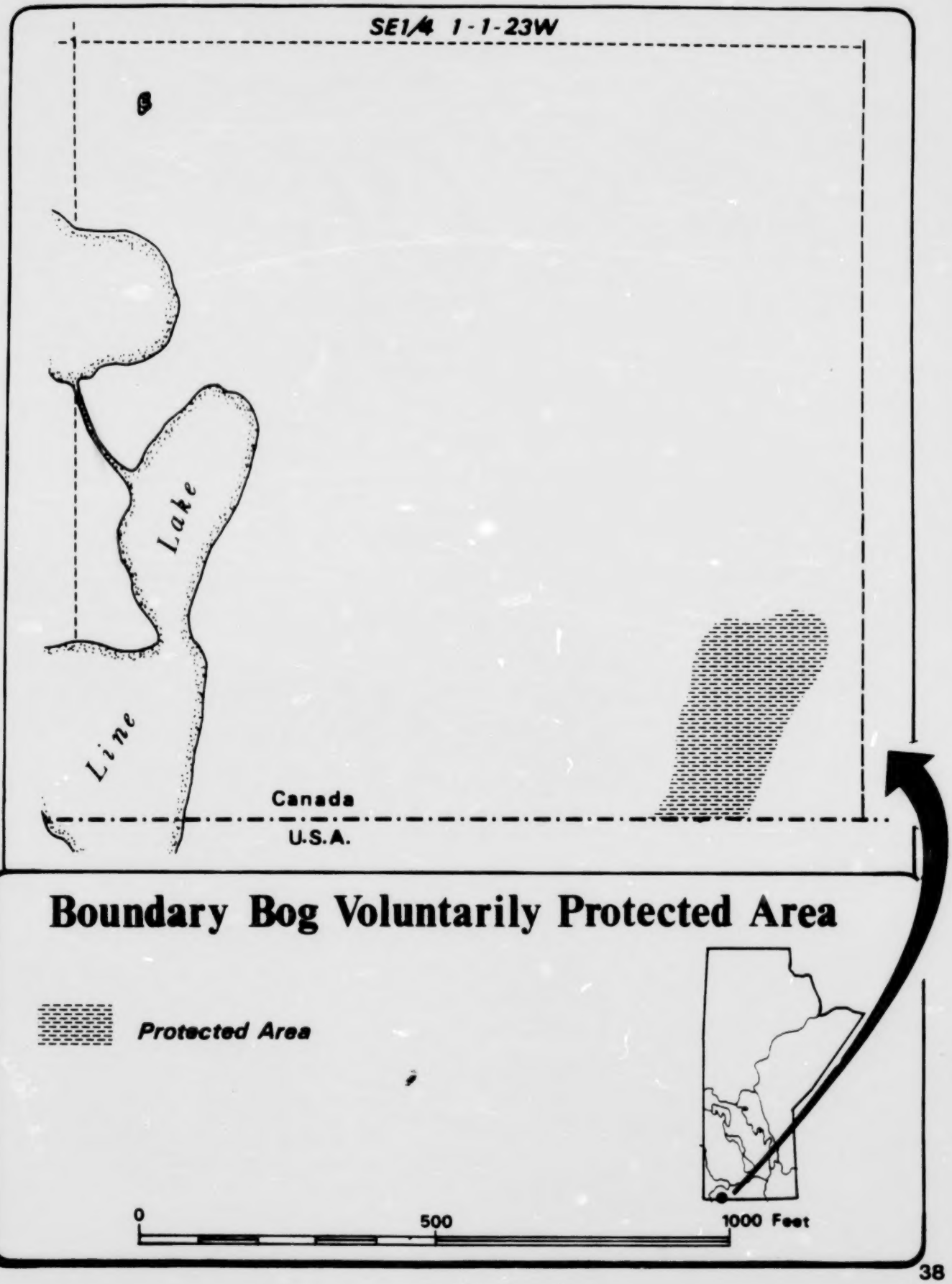
aquatic habitat - consists of a moat 1.5 to 3 metres wide surrounding the floating Sphagnum mat.

Outstanding Features: a well-developed Sphagnum bog, disjunct over 80 km from the nearest occurrence. This is the only Sphagnum bog in North Dakota and is a rare feature in southwestern Manitoba. The water chemistry is uniquely acidic for the area. It is an ecologically significant relict with a range of plants normally found in more northerly locations.

Degree of Disturbance: only slight disturbance along the 49th Parallel itself, caused by motorized winter travel.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: voluntary protection by the Rural Municipality of Winchester.


SE1/4 1-1-23W
Lake
Line
Canada
U.S.A.
Boundary Bog Voluntarily Protected Area
Protected Area
0
500
1000 Feet

Ownership/Administration:

administered by - The Rural Municipality of Winchester
Box 387
Deloraine, Manitoba
ROM 0M0

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: nature studies and associated non-destructive uses.

Access: 4.8 km east and 4 km south of Hwy # 3, accessed by foot via local road.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

North Dakota (Personal Communications). A Species List of Plants of Boundary Bog, September 1985.

Date Prepared: June 3, 1987

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Crocus Hill

Location: Parcel A, Plan 2393 D.L.T.O. within NE 17-27-21 WPM.

Latitude - 51° 52′ N Longitude - 100° 22′ W

NTS Map # - 62N

Total Area: 3 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: aspen parkland.

Eco-description:

soil - Isafold Association soils developed on till dominantly of limestone origin. Texture is sandy loam or clay. Approaching the river, soils change to sand and fine sandy loams of the Agassiz Association developed on gravel deposits.

topography - gently rolling terrain with a steep drop to the Drifting River on the west.

vegetation - non-wooded area characterized by a variety of prairie species such as Silverberry (Elaeagnus commutata), Three-flowered Avens (Geum triflorum), Gaillardia (Gaillardia aristata) and various grasses. Wooded areas contain Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and Saskatoon (Amelanchier alnifolia) in the drier areas, but change to Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa) and Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera) towards the river.

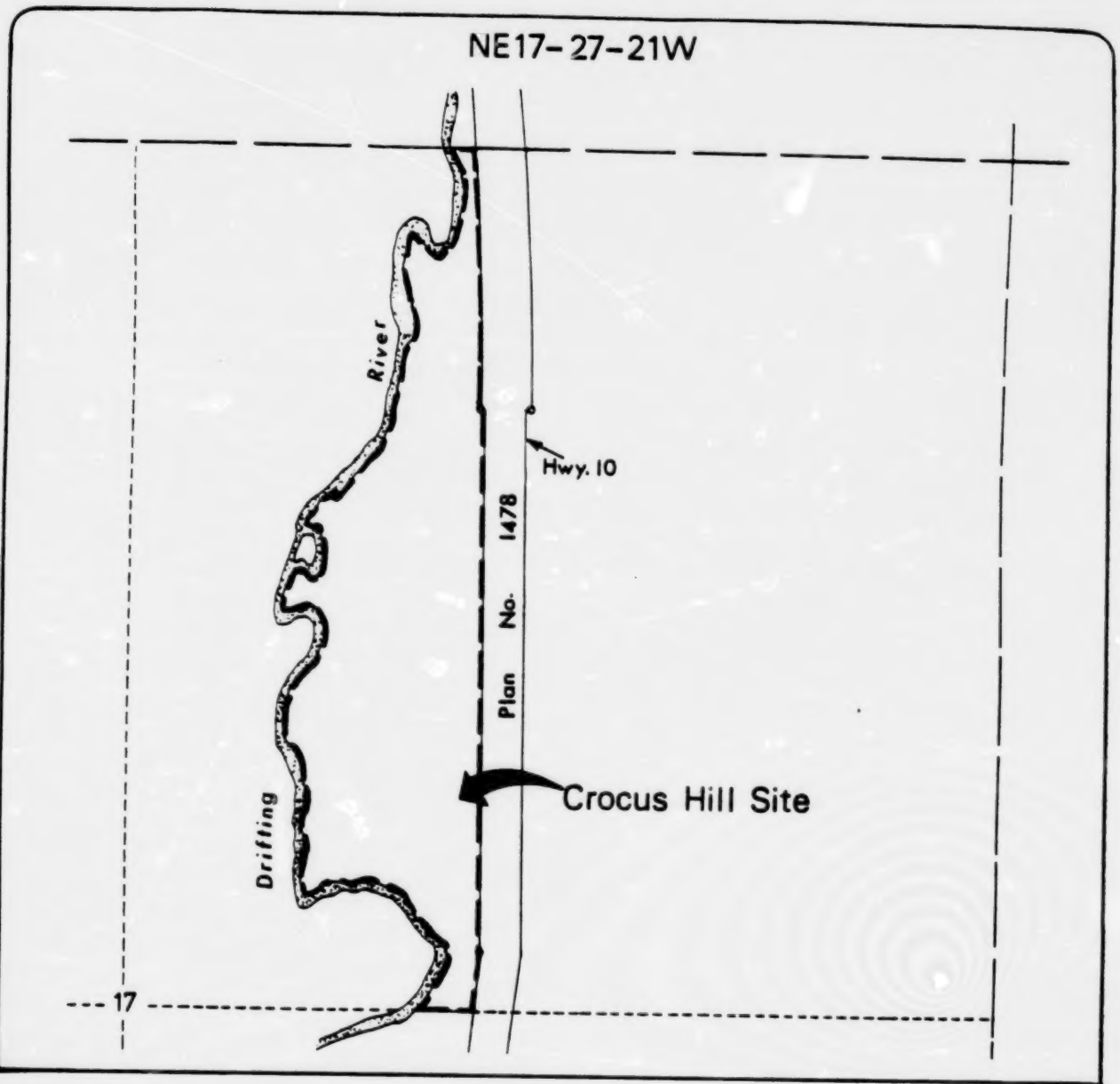
aquatic habitat - the Drifting River runs along the west boundary of the site and supports an abundance of aquatic vegetation including Cat-tail (Typha latifolia), Bulrushes (Scirpus spp.), Yellow Pond Lily (Nuphar variegatum) and Baltic Rush (Juncus balticus).

Outstanding Features: diversity of typical prairie flora in a limited area, in a northerly locale.

Degree of Disturbance: high in the northern eighth of the site due to gravel extraction. Native vegetation is begining to invade this area.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by Crown Lands Branch, Department of Natural Resources.



Crocus Hill~
Voluntarily
Protected
Area

Ownership/Administration:

administered by - Manitoba Natural Resources
Crown Lands Branch

managed by - Manitoba Natural Resources
Ecologically Significant Areas Program
Communications, Economics and Planning Branch
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: preserve the natural qualities of the site.

Uses Allowed: passive recreation and nature study.

Access: Highway 10, approximately 40 km northwest of Dauphin.

Actual Uses and Research: As above.

Date Prepared: January 7, 1988.

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Ewanchuk Property

Location: a portion of the western-most 120 acres of NW 8-3-5E.

Latitude - 49° 14′ N Longitude - 96° 46′ W

NTS Map # - 62H

Total Area: 35 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: river eco-system with associated plant communities, late successional remnant prairie south of the river and deciduous forest interspersed with sedge meadow north of the river.

Eco-description:

soils - adjacent to the river - alluvial soil of the Riverdale Association with silty clay texture. North of the river-grey-black soils developed on a thin, sandy mantle over till. Texture ranges from sandy loams to sandy clay loams of the shallow phase Pelan Association. Poor drainage in some spots.

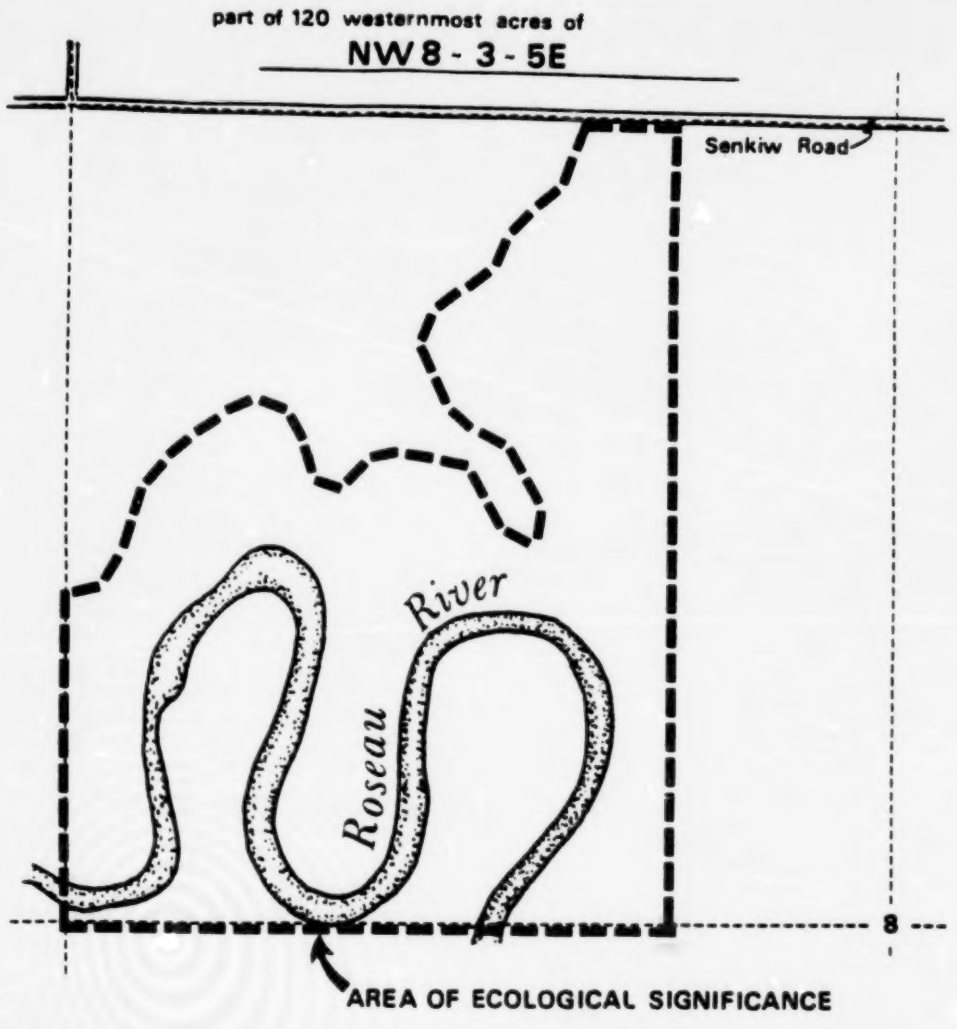
topography - gently rolling terrain dropping sharply 3-6 metres at the river's edge.

vegetation - wet meadows - characterized by Sedges (Carex sp.), Marsh Marigolds (Caltha palustris), Showy Lady's slipper (Cypripedium reginae) and mosses.

wooded areas - dominated by Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa) in the dry areas. In the wetter areas Willows (Salix spp.), Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera) and Dwarf Birch (Betula glandulosa) are common. The river flood plain also supports Basswood (Tilia americana) and Western Cottonwood (Populus sargentii).

late successional prairie - dense stands of shrubby Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa) and Saskatoon (Amelanchier alnifolia) are interspersed with remnant prairie species such as Purple and White Prairie Clover (Petalostemum pupureum and P. candidum) and Wolf Willow (Elaeagnus commutata).

aquatic habitat - the Roseau River flows through the southern third of the property.



Ewanchuk Property~ Voluntarily Protected Area

Outstanding Features: highly varied environment showing high species diversity. Large clumps of Showy Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium reginae) throughout the sedge meadow. A large stand of the Blue Flag (Iris versicolor) is also present.

Degree of Disturbance: low.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by the landowner.

Ownership/Administration:

Mr. Joseph Ewanchuk
Carlowrie, Manitoba
ROA OGO

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive uses.

Access: vehicular access via Senkiw Road South, west of Hwy 59.

Actual Uses and Research: As above.

Date Prepared: December 16, 1987

VOLUNTARILY PROTECT AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Glendenning

Location: NW 31-3-15W

Latitude - 49° 16′ W Longitude - 99° 29′ W

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 65 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: a typical prairie river valley with flood plain and steep slopes.

Eco-description:

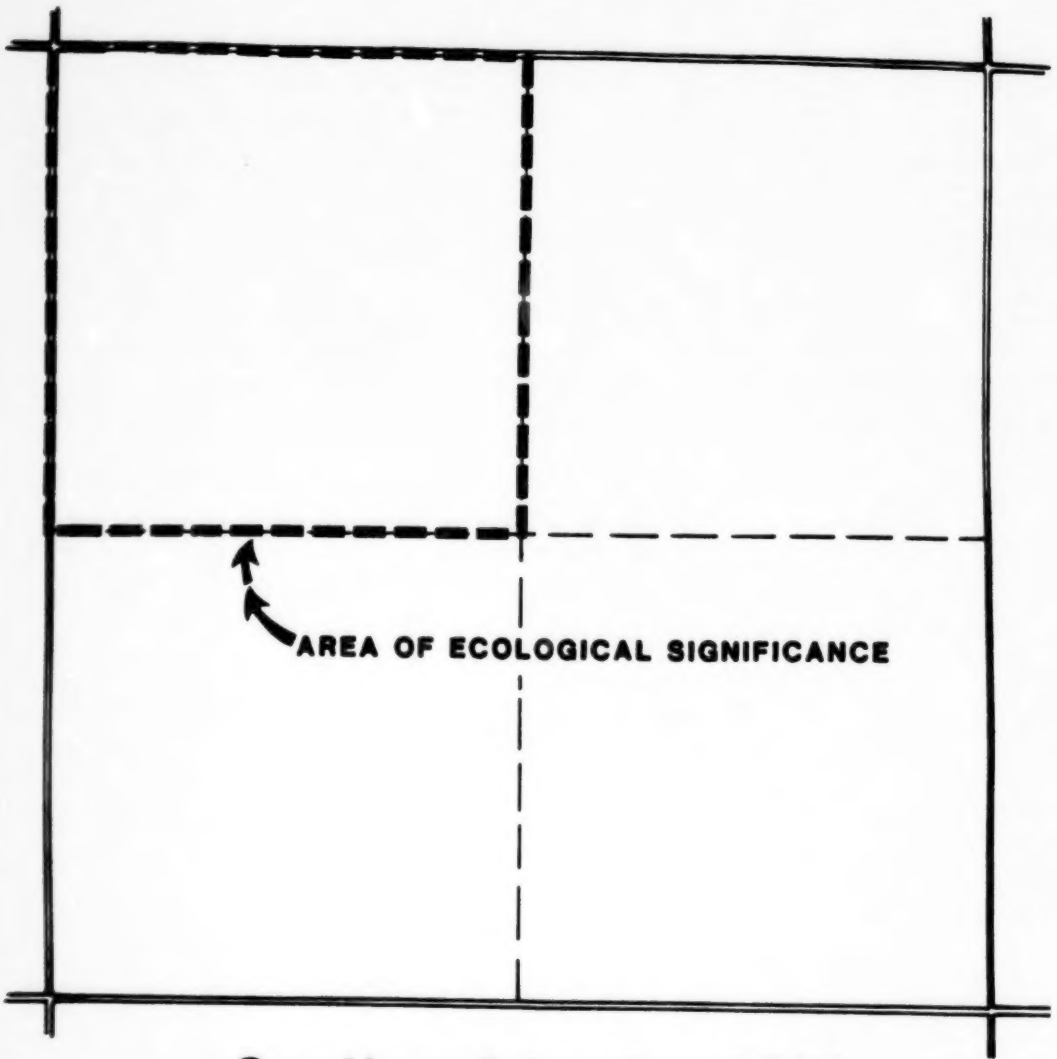
soil - the north portion of the quarter section is steeply sloping, well drained soil, dominantly loam to clay loam of the Eroded Slopes Complex over glacial till and shale bedrock. The central area consists of 30% poorly drained silt loam of the Graham Series, and 30% imperfectly drained alluvial sediments of silt and loam (Liege Series). About 40% consists of coarse to medium textured alluvial sediment (Melita Series) that is well drained. The southern part of the land is well drained, discontinuous aeolian and lacustrine sediments (Waskada Series).

topography - prairie river valley and associated slopes and meandering Pembina River.

vegetation - highly variable, from dry prairie plants on the open hills - Silverberry (Elaeagnus commutata), Prairie Onion (Allium textile), Prairie Crocus (Anemone patens), Little Bluestem (Andropogon scoparius), Big Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii) - to moisture loving plants in the lower lying areas- Ostrich Fern (Matteuccia struthiopteris), Water Bulrush (Scirpus subterminalis), and Water Sedge (Carex aquatilis). In all, 92 plant species were recorded.

fauna - 15 species of animals have been listed as living on this property, including the uncommon Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrys vernalis) and the Red-bellied Snake (Storeria occipitomaculata).

aquatic habitat - the Pembina River meanders through the property with supporting associated vegetation and animal life - eg. Ostrich Fern (Matteuccia struthiopteris), Horsetail (Equisetum sp.), Water Bulrush (Scirpus subterminalis), Raccoon (Procyon lotor), Belted Kingfisher (Megaceryle alcyon) and Northern Pike (Esox lucius).



Section 31 – 3 – 15W

Glendenning
Voluntarily
Protected
Area

Outstanding Features: the great variety of plants, many of them native Canadian prairie flora.

Degree of Disturbance: slightly disturbed by past attempts to farm the flood plain.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by the owner.

Ownership/Administration:

Mr. Bob Waldon
3722 Roblin Blvd
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3R 0E4

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: ecologically non-destructive uses, controlled by the landowner.

Access: Provincial Road # 253.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: June 24, 1987

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Pelechaty Property

Location: a portion of the area contained in lots 72-74 and 86-89, Block 3, Plan 523 in the Parish of Portage la Prairie.

Latitude - 47° 57′ N Longitude - 98° 18′ W

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 8 ha.

Ecosystem(s) Represented: river-bottom forest.

Eco-description:

soils - poorly drained cumulic regosol and gleyed cumulic regosol soils of the Elm River-Gervais Complex developed on medium to fine textured alluvial sediments.

topography - flat.

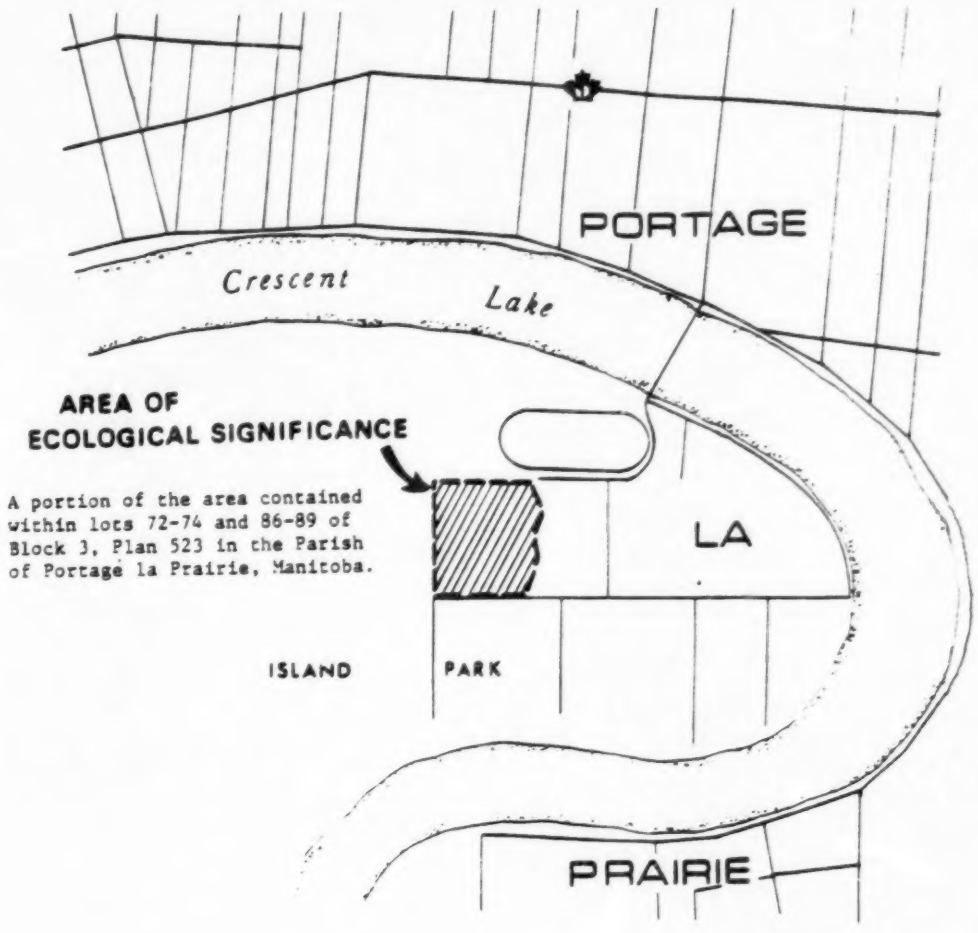
vegetation - The forest canopy consists primarily of Basswood (Tilia americana) and Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa). A healthy shrub community dominated by Beaked and American Hazelnut (Corylus cornuta and C. americana) and Common Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathcartica), a naturalized species, is also present. The ground cover is characterized by dense mats of Hog-peanut (Amphicarpa bracteata) and Sweet-scented Bedstraw (Galium triflorum) and large stands of Ostrich Fern (Matteucia struthiopteris).

Outstanding Features: This site represents a typical example of river-bottom forest, an ecosystem which is endangered in Manitoba. The Basswood here are occurring at the northern limit of the species range in North America. Also of interest is the occurrence of the distinctive Green Osier (Cornus alternifolia), rare in Manitoba.

Degree of Disturbance: low to medium. Although there are no signs of recent disturbance, a significant clone of Caragana arborescens, a cultured Asiatic species, occurs in one corner of the site, evidence of past human influence.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: medium - housing developers are interested in acquiring this site.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by landowners.



Pelechaty Property~ Voluntarily Protected Area

Ownership/Administration:

Jack F. and Kathleen M. Pelechaty
RR 3, Site 11, Compt. 6
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
R1N 3A3

phone: 857-5034

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: non-consumptive, private recreation.

Access: situated in Island Park, Portage la Prairie.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: February 26, 1988

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Shewfelt Property

Location: the east half of legal subdivisions 1 and 8 in SE 5-4-11W.

Latitude - 49° 17′ N Longitude - 98° 50′ W

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 16 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: moist deciduous forest and seasonally wet meadow.

Eco-description:

soils - Pembina Association clay loams developed largely on glacial till. Low lying areas are seasonally wet.

topography - rolling hills.

vegetation - dominant tree species are Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and, along the fringe of the meadow, Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera). The dense shrub understory is comprised of a variety of wild fruit trees (Amelanchier alnifolia, Prunus pensylvanica), Beaked Hazelnut (Corylus cornuta) and Downy Arrowwood (Viburnum rafinesquianum). Ground cover is largely Sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), Sweet Cicely (Osmorhiza longistylis) and Red and White Baneberry (Actaea rubra).

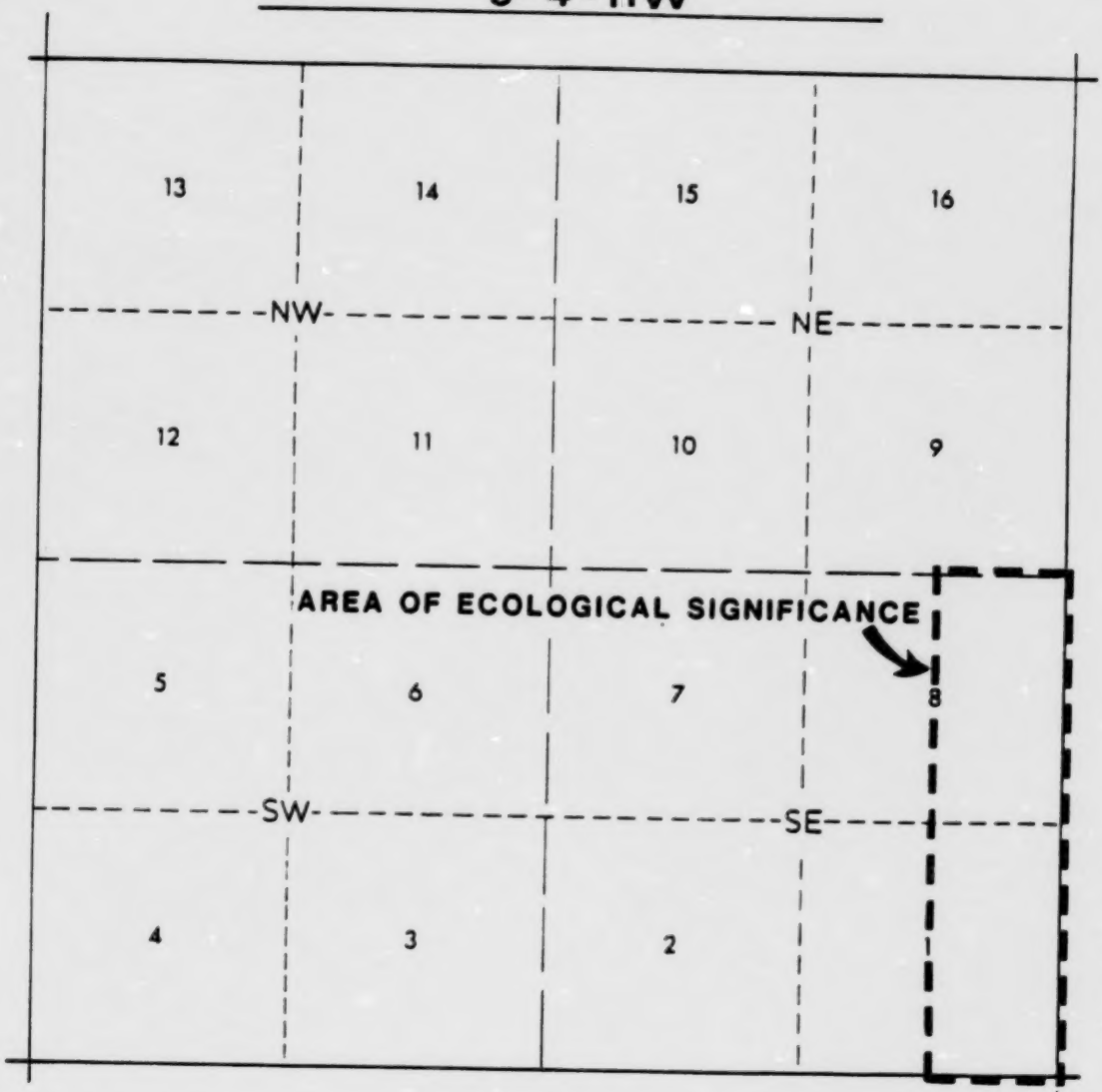
The moist meadow in the southeast corner of the site is characterized by the presence of sedges (Carex spp.), Common Reed (Pragmites communis), and broadleafed plants such as Goldenrod (Solidago sp.), Golden Alexander (Zizia aurea) and Narrowleafed Sunflower (Helianthus maximiliani).

Outstanding Features: represents a typical example of moist deciduous forest.

Degree of Disturbance: low.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by landowner.



Shewfelt Property~ Voluntarily Protected Area

Ownership/Administration:

George S. Shewfelt
RR #1
Pilot Mound, Manitoba
ROG 1PO
phone: 825-2752

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: passive, private activities.

Access: 4.8 km east of Hwy 34 and 6.4 km north of Pilot Mound, Manitoba via municipal road.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: February 29, 1988

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Small White Lady's Slipper Site

Location: Contact Department of Natural Resources - 945-6661

Latitude - Longitude -

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 4.5 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: wet prairie.

Eco-description:

soils - Marringhurst Association, coarse sandy loam soil developed on gravelly outwash deposits. Poorly drained over most of the area.

topography - flat.

vegetation - wet meadow characterized by a variety of Sedges (Carex spp.), Silverweed (Potentilla anserina), Golden Alexanders (Zizea aurea) and large numbers of Small Yellow and Small White Lady's-slippers (Cypripedium calceolus v. parviflorum and C. candidum). The dominant shrubs are a variety of Willows (Salix spp.). A single Trembling Aspen stand (Populus tremuloides) is also present on the site.

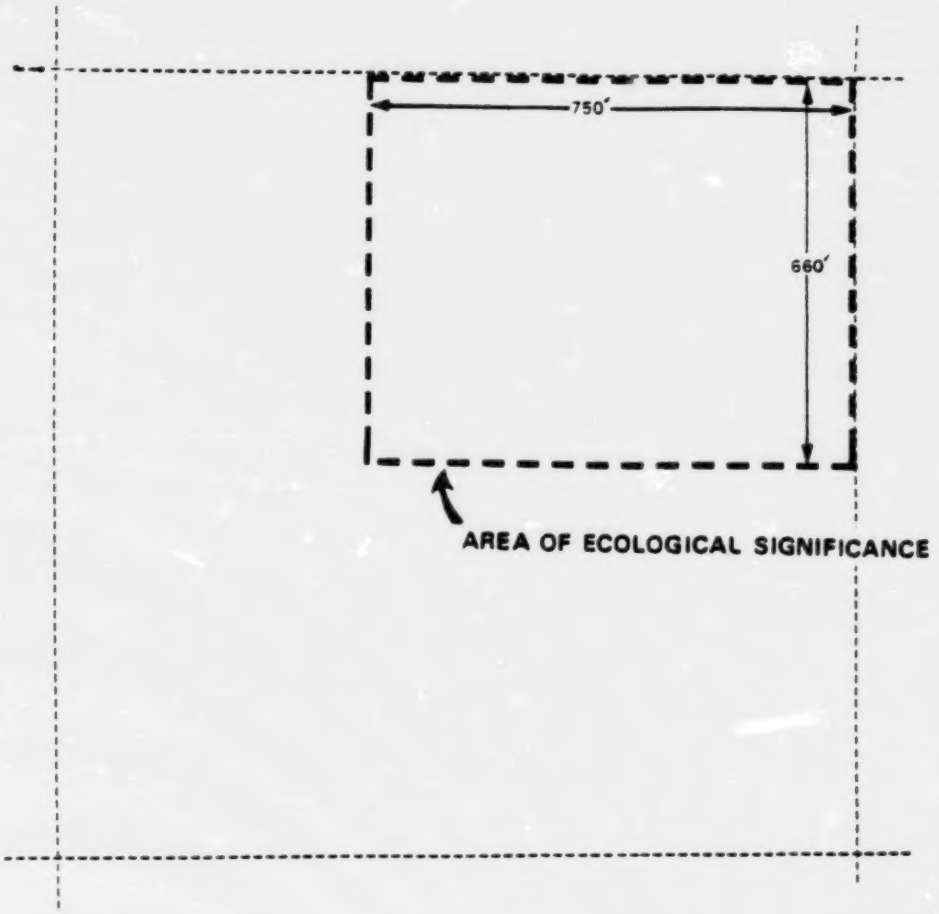
aquatic habitat - a natural drainage depression on the southeast corner of the site supports a dense population of emergent vegetation such as Bulrushes (Scirpus sp.) and Cat-tail (Typha latifolia).

Outstanding Features: the site supports a large Small White Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium candidum) population, a rare plant in Canada.

Degree of Disturbance: low in wet meadow area. Moderate on the better drained part of the site due to some haying and cultivation.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by Crown Lands Branch, Department of Natural Resources.



Small White Lady's Slipper Site ~ Voluntarily Protected Area

Ownership/Administration:

administered by - Manitoba Natural Resources
Crown Lands Branch

managed by - Manitoba Natural Resources
Ecologically Significant Areas Program
Communications, Economics and Planning Branch
Box 38, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy: preserve natural qualities of undisturbed area, undertake appropriate actions to restore disturbed area to its natural state.

Uses Allowed: passive, non-consumptive uses.

Access:

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: December 17, 1987

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Spoel & Enns Property

Location: portions of quarter-sections SW 22, NE 16 and NW 15 in Township 1, Range 8 W.

Latitude - 49° 02′ N Longitude - 98° 28′ W

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 120 ha.

Ecosystem(s) Represented: deciduous forest and remnant mixed-grass prairie.

Eco-description:

soils - Eroded Slopes Complex soils built on shale parent material.

topography - hilly terrain situated in the ancient Pembina River Channel.

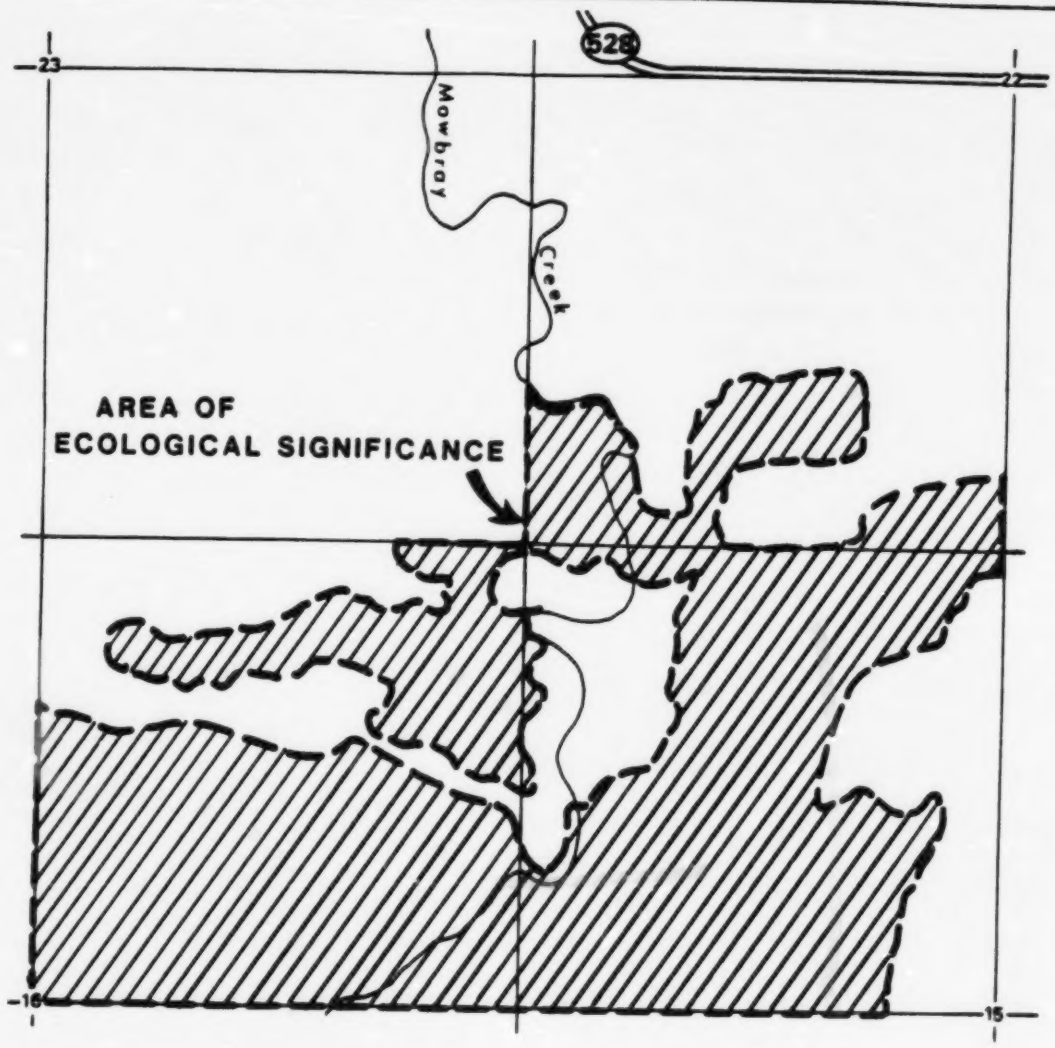
vegetation - Deciduous forest, predominantly Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) or Oak (Quercus macrocarpa), depending on location. Dense growth of Beaked Hazelnut (Corylus cornuta), Saskatoon (Amelanchier alnifolia), Downy Arrowwood (Viburnum rafinesquianum) and Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana) occurs in the forest as well as on the banks of the creek.

Some slopes with southern exposures support remnant mixed-grass prairies characterized by such prairie grasses as Big Bluestem and Little Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii and A. scoparius) as well as typical prairie wildflowers such as Skeletonweed (Lygodesmia juncea), Dotted Blazingstar (Liatris punctata) and Purple Prairie Clover (Petalostemum purpureum).

aquatic habitat - Mowbray Creek runs northwardly through the site. The creek bed, generally dry by midsummer, supports large numbers of Yellow Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare), Smartweed (Polygonum sp.) and emergents such as Bulrushes and Cattails (Scirpus sp. and Typha sp.).

fauna - Moose (Alces alces) and White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus) have been sighted. About 200 species of birds have been observed on this site.

Outstanding Features: high diversity of species and ecosystems including a remnant but typical example of mixed-grass prairie.



part Twp. 1 - R. 8W. - SW 22
- NE 16
- NW 15

Spoel/Enns Property~ Voluntarily Protected Area

Degree of Disturbance: nil to low.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by landowners.

Ownership/Administration:

Tessa G. Spoel and Michael H. Enns
General Delivery
Roseisle, Manitoba
ROG 1VO
phone: 828-3597

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: private, passive recreation.

Access: 8 km west of Hwy 31, 4.8 km north of PR 201 via municipal road.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: February 22, 1988

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Spruce Woods Provincial Heritage Park

Location: parts of Township 8, Range 12W and the east half of 13W, in Spruce Woods Provincial Heritage Park south of the Assiniboine River as indicated in the accompanying map.

Latitude - 49° 40′ N Longitude - 99° 05′ W

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 8,165 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: spruce parkland, mixed prairie, and prairie river valley.

Eco-description:

soils - mainly of Stockton Association which consists of sand and loamy fine sand. Soils of the Assiniboine Complex, located along the Assiniboine River valley, are an immature alluvial deposit which is very fertile. The northwestern part of the area contains a small area of Miniota Sand deposit.

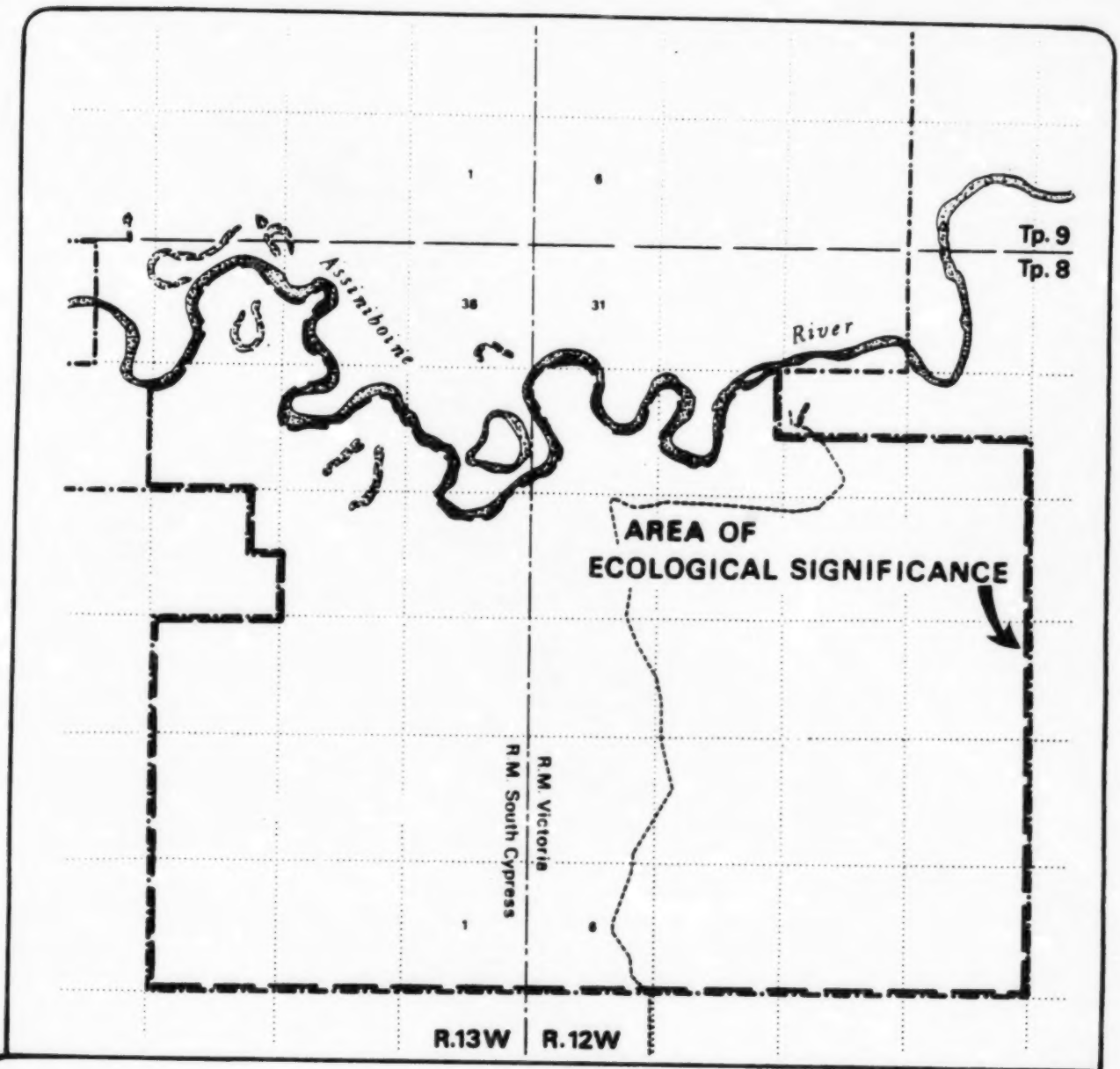
topography - mostly flat to slightly undulating, along the Assiniboine River the topography is irregular, marked by terraces, oxbows and former stream courses.

vegetation - the uplands support White Spruce (Picea glauca), Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and Western Red Lily (Lilium philadephicum). Prairie grasses consist of Big Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii), Little Bluestem (Andropogon scoparius), June Grass (Koeleria cristata) and Porcupine Grass (Stipa spartea). The terraces support Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa), Hazelnut (Corylus spp.), Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana) and Pink Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium acaule). The river flood plain supports American Elm (Ulmus americana) and Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo).

aquatic habitat - the Assiniboine River runs along the northern edge of the ecologically significant area.

fauna - includes Elk (Cervus elaphus), White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus), Western Hognose Snake (Heterodon nasicus) and Northern Prairie Skink (Eumeces septentrionalis).

Outstanding Features: spruce parkland, stabilized sand dunes, and prairie/desert fauna and flora.



Spruce Woods Provincial Heritage Park ~ Voluntarily Protected Area

Degree of Disturbance: slight to moderate. Seasonal recreational access trails cross the area. Many former roads and fire gaurds are now used for hiking, horseback riding, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing. Some unauthorized recreational vehicle use off approved trails has caused slight to moderate disturbance.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: no future threats envisioned.

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by Parks Branch.

Ownership/Administration:

administered by - Manitoba Natural Resources
Parks Branch
258 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0B6

Management Strategy: The management planning process for Spruce Woods Provincial Heritage Park is scheduled to begin in 1989. The future management strategy for this area will be developed during this planning process which involves public consultation.

Uses Allowed: The current non-destructive recreational activities, controlled by Parks Branch will continue. Determining appropriate future uses will also form part of the park's public planning process.

Access: from Highway #2, 1.2 km east and 6.4 km north of the community of Cypress River.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Hoefs, M. and V.H. Scott. 1971. Canadian Committee for the International Biological Program Section. ct: Conservation sub-committee check sheet, Region 4, Area 22, Spruce Woods Prairie.

Date Prepared: January 7, 1988

Date Updated: July 25, 1988

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Triggs Property

Location: south half of NW 34-9-14W

Latitude - 49° 48′ N Longitude - 99° 16′ W

NTS Map # - 62G

Total Area: 32 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: spruce parkland. Trembling Aspen/White Spruce bluffs interspersed with patches of mixed grass prairie.

Eco-description:

soils - soils developed on coarse textured, lacustrine, loamy sand deposits of the Stockton Association.

topography - sand dunes. Drainage varies from very good over most of the area to poor in some depressions.

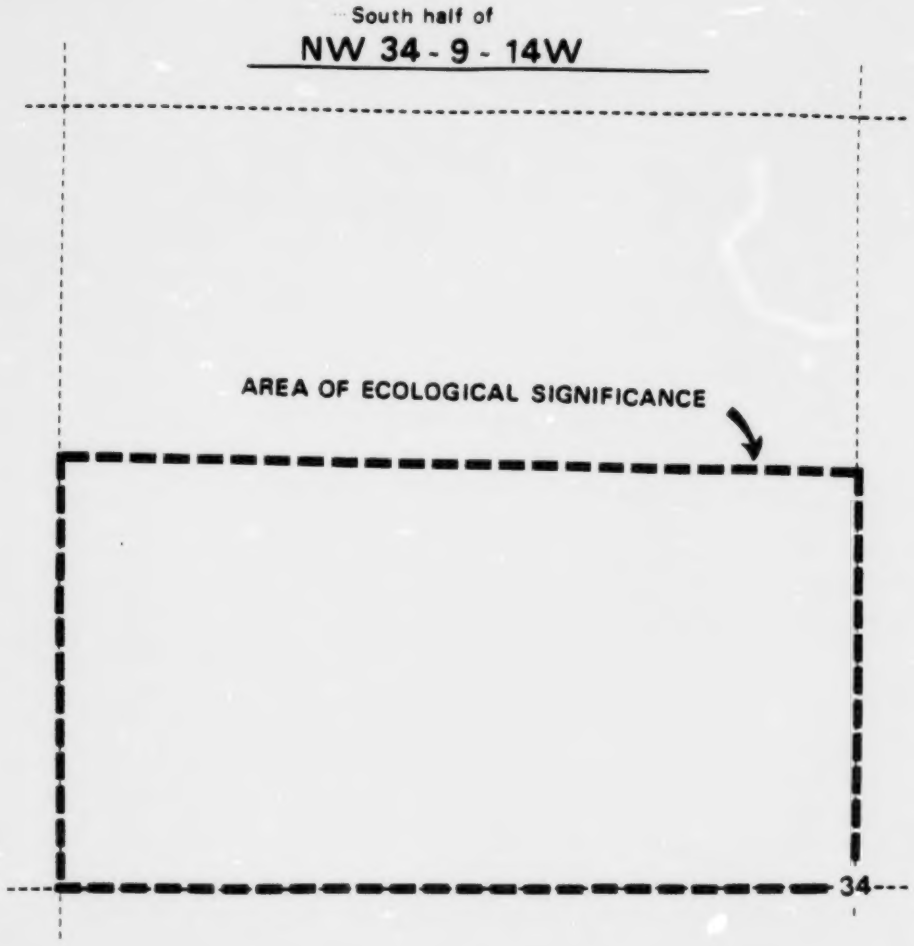
vegetation - wooded bluffs are predominantly Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and White Spruce (Picea glauca), many of which are very mature. Dense regeneration of white spruce is occurring in some stands. In the wetter areas there is a transition to Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera) and Western Snowberry (Symphoricarpos occidentalis). Open areas support a wide variety of dry prairie grasses including Big Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii), Little Bluestem (Andropogon scoparius), Porcupine Grass (Stipa spartea) and Blue Grama Grass (Bouteloua gracilis). Other common species in the grassland areas are Creeping Juniper (Juniperus horizontalis), Prickly-pear Cactus (Opuntia pollyacantha) and a variety of Sages and Wormwoods (Artemesia spp.).

fauna - White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus), Elk (Cervus elaphus) and Western Hognose Snake (Heterodon nasicus) have been observed.

Outstanding Features: occurrence of numerous Prickly-pear Cactus (Opuntia pollyacantha) which is restricted to a narrow range across the southern edge of the province. Western Hognose Snake (Heterodon nasicus) whose range is limited to the extreme southwest corner within Manitoba is also present.

Degree of Disturbance: low. Area was formerly grazed but native prairie vegetation is becoming re-established.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: low.



Triggs Property~ Voluntarily Protected Area

Protective Status: voluntarily protected by the landowners.

Ownership/Administration:

Stan and Enid Triggs
Box 126
Carberry, Manitoba
ROK OHO

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: passive recreation and limited hunting by family and friends.

Access: vehicular access from Hwy # 5, south of Carberry. Landowner requests that there be no traffic on the site after September 1.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: December 17, 1987

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: University of Manitoba Field Station - Delta Marsh

Location: portions of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 in Township 14, Range 7W.

Latitude - 50° 10′ N Longitude - 98° 22′ W

NTS Map # - 62J

Total Area: 780 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: mature gallery river-bottom forest, marsh, wet meadows and beach ridge forest.

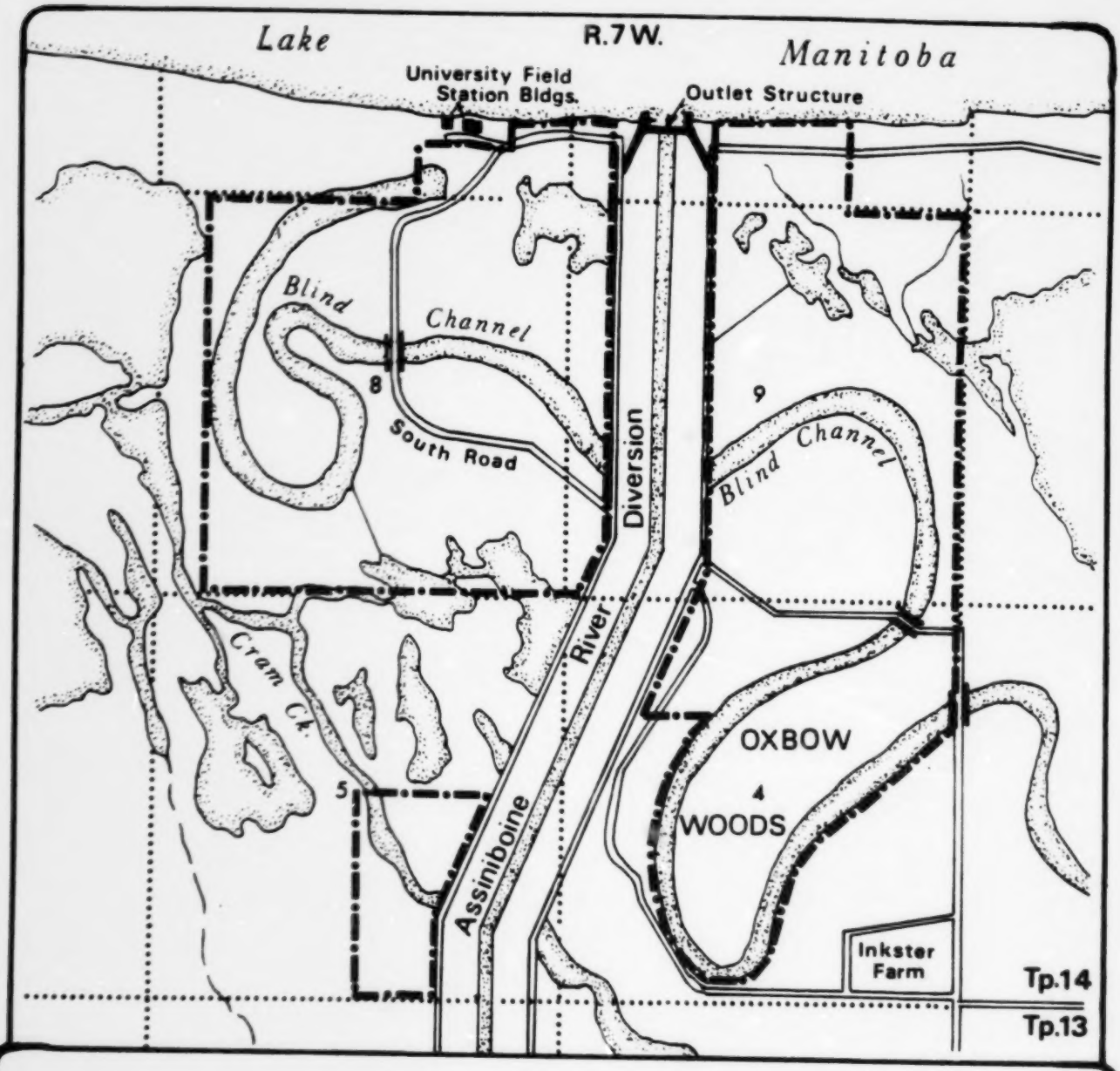
Eco-description:

soils - Fine sandy loam to silty clay soils of the Portage Association are situated in the southeast corner of the site under the gallery forest. This area is bordered by salinized Osborne clay of the Red River Association. Both soils are developed on lacustrine deposits. To the northwest poor drainage gives rise to undifferentiated muck and peat soils overlying glacial drift deposits. Soils along the northern edge bordering Lake Manitoba consist of Agassiz Association sands and fine sandy loams of limestone and granite rock origin.

topography - Level ground at an elevation of 249 meters above sea level.

vegetation - The dominant species in the river-bottom forest canopy are Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica) and Manitoba Maple (Acer negundo), Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa) and American Elm (Ulmus americana). A variety of fruit-bearing shrubs are present, including Raspberry (Rubus sp.), Gooseberry (Ribes oxycanthoides), Currants (R. glandulosum and R. americanum), American Hazelnut (Corylus americana) and Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana). The understory supports Sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), Sweet Cecily (Osmorhiza longistylis), Enchanters Nightshade (Circaea alpina), Lopseed (Phyrma leptostachya), Hog Peanut (Amphicarpa bracteata) and Coneflower (Rudbeckia laciniata).

The beach ridge canopy contains many of the same dominants as the river-bottom forest but is characterized by the additional presence of Cottonwood (Populus deltoides) and very mature Peach-leaved Willows (Salix amygdaloides). Common undergrowth species are Stinking Elder (Sambucus pubens), Virginia Creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia), Common Burdock (Arctium lappa), False Solomans Seal (Smilacina stellata), Wild Hops (Humulus lupulus) and, in



University of Manitoba Field Station-Delta Marsh Voluntarily Protected Area

exposed areas, Wild Cucumber (Echinocystis lobata). Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis) occurs rarely in both the beach ridge forest and the gallery forest.

The marsh supports submerged Pondweeds (Potamogeton pectinatus, P. richardsonii and P. pusillus), Hornwort (Ceratophyllum demersum), Milfoil (Myriophyllum exalbescens). Cat-tails (Typha glauca and T. latifolia) Bulrushes (Scirpus acutus and S. validus) and Common Reed (Phragmites communis) occur in emergent stands. Cord Grass (Spartina pectinata), White Top (Scolochloa festicacea), Sow Thistle (Sonchus arvensis), Common Mint (Mentha arvensis), Stinging Nettle (Urtica dioica), Common Skullcap (Scutellaria galericulata), Water Horehound (Lycopus asper) and Woundwort (Stachys palustris) occur in the drier areas.

aquatic habitat - The shore of Lake Manitoba forms the northern border of the field station. The majority of the site is covered by a shallow marsh (to 2 m. in depth) and marsh channels.

fauna - Forty-five species of mammals have been observed. This represents about 60% of the mammal species known to occur in Manitoba. Of particular interest are a number of species which occur near their species' range limits. This includes the Eastern Cottontail (Sylvilagus floridanus - northern limit in North America), the Eastern Chipmunk (Tamias striatus - western limit in Canada), the Richardson's Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus richarsonii- eastern limit in Canada), the Gray Squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis - northern limit in Manitoba) and the Northern Bog Lemming (Synaptomys borealis - southwestern limit in Manitoba). Also of interest is the Long-tailed Weasel (Mustela frenata) which is classified as a threatened species in Canada. Over 250 species of birds from a mosaic of habitat types have also been observed.

Outstanding Features: This site, originally surveyed under the IBP, protects a portion of Delta Marsh, one of the largest freshwater prairie marshes in North America and a major staging ground on the Mississippi flyway. The Oxbow Wood, located in the southeast corner of the site is representative of the river-bottom forest ecosystem once abundant in southern Manitoba but now threatened by urban development and agriculture.

Degree of Disturbance: low to high. Natural drainage of the marsh has been affected by the construction of the Assiniboine River Diversion which runs through the site and the controlled water levels on Lake Manitoba. Land immediately adjacent to the diversion has been significantly disturbed resulting in artificially created saline flats. Operation of the research station results in some human impact on the site.

Susceptibility to disturbance: low, due to control by university personnel.

Protective Status: protected by the University of Manitoba for the advancement of biological education and research.

Ownership/Administration:

administered by - The University of Manitoba
University Field Station (Delta Marsh)
230 Machray Hall
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2
phone: 474-9297

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: biological education and research (with permission).

Access: 6.1 km north of Oakland on PR 240 and 2.4 km west via municipal road.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Selected References:

Cuthbert, W.C.M. and R.E. Jones. 1980. Green Ash-Box Elder Forest. Am. Birds. 34(1): 53-54.

Hochbaum, P.W. 1971. The Delta Marsh. Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management. Pp. 52.

MacKenzie, D.I. 1982. The dune-ridge forest, Delta Marsh, Manitoba: overstory vegetation and soil patterns. Can. Field Nat. 96:61-68.

Riewe, R. 1979. Mammals recorded in Oxbow Woods;, Delta, Manitoba. Unpubl. Pp. 2.

Walker, J.M. 1965. Vascular Plants of the Delta Marsh in University of Manitoba Ph. D. Thesis. Appendix, pp. 260-267.

Date Prepared: February 22, 1988

VOLUNTARILY PROTECTED AREA

Province/Territory: Manitoba

Name: Upper Assiniboine Wildlife Management Area - Willen Unit

Location: NW & SE 35-13-28W

Latitude - 50° 17′ N Longitude - 101° 12′ W

NTS Map # - 62K

Total Area: 130 ha

Ecosystem(s) Represented: aspen parkland.

Eco-description:

soils - Blackearth Soils over moderately calcareous salinized clay in the NW 1/4, and alkalinized and degraded loam to clay loam on glacial till in the SE 1/4.

topography - gentle rolling landscape with potholes and low areas that collect rainwater.

vegetation - aspen parkland in the NW 1/4 section. The SE 1/4 section has much Wolf Willow (Elaeagnus commutata) growing in association with Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) and Willows (Salix spp.). Open areas contain Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis) and Green Foxtail Grass (Sertaria viridus).

aquatic habitat - limited standing water, dependent upon frequency of precipitation.

Outstanding Feature: aspen parkland.

Degree of Disturbance: no disturbance in the southern half of the NW 1/4 section but disturbance has been moderate due to cattle grazing in the SW quarter section.

Susceptibility to Disturbance: haying and the grazing of livestock appears to be a disturbing factor and threat to the area.

Protective Status: this area is protected under the Wildlife Act as a Wildlife Management Area and is voluntarily protected by the Wildlife Branch as an Ecologically Significant Area.

Section 35-13-28W.

Upper Assiniboine
Wildlife Management Area
-Willen Unit
Voluntarily
Protected
Area

Ownership/Administration:

administered by - Manitoba Natural Resources
Wildlife Branch
Box 24, 1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Management Strategy:

Uses Allowed: presently zoned to allow haying (C6).

Access: Provincial Road 467, 1.6 km south of the hamlet of Willen.

Actual Uses and Research: as above.

Date Prepared: May 7, 1988

APPENDIX

GENERAL REFERENCES

Budd, A. C. and K. F. Best. 1974. Wild Plants of the Canadian Prairies. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Canada-Manitoba Soil Survey Reports for the appropriate area.

Looman, J. and K. F. Best. 1979. Budd's Flora of the Canadian Prairie Provinces. Publication # 1662. Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa. 863 pp.

Niering, W. A. and N. C. Oswald. 1979. The Audobon Society Field Guide to North American Wildflowers - Eastern Region. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Scoggan, H. J. 1957. Flora of Manitoba. Bulletin # 140. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

Scoggan, H. J. 1978. The Flora of Canada. Publications in Botany, #'s 7(1)-7(4). National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. 4 vols.

Vance, F. R., J. R. Jowsey, and J. S. McLean. 1984. Wildflowers Across the Prairies. Western Produce Prairie Books, Saskatoon. 336 pp.